The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3005. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Important News from the Federal Capital.

Troops Ordered to Assemble at Cairo.

The Secessionists under Gen. Pillow to be Circumvented.

Rebel Forces Concentrating in Virginia.

THE AUTHORITIES FORTIFYING NORFOLK.

The Plan for Retaking Harper's Ferry.

Movements of Troops Towards Baltimore.

A Prize Recaptured from the Virginia Rebels.

MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

ACCIDENT TO OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

I regret exceedingly to announce that a very serious accident has befallen Mr. SIMONTON, special correspondent of the TIMES. He was driving this afternoon, in company with Mrs. SIMONTON, in the neighborhood of Blighwood, and on turning the corner of Seventh-street suddenly passed a picket-guard of militia, whose Captain accidentally discharged his musket, which was leveled full at SIMONTON'S back. The ball penetrated the shoulder, passing through the trapesis muscle, and emerging from the front of the breast, breaking no bone, but leaving a very ragged wound; it then glanced around his neck, tearing the skin, and passing miraculously over the surface of his throat. Mr. SIMONTON was so stunned as to drop the reins, and the horses, being frightened by the explosion of the musket, ran furiously, and upset the buggy, with Mr. and Mrs. SIMONTON, in a ditch. There they remained until taken out by the individual who caused the trouble, when Mrs. SIMONTON, who was greatly bruised, was found to be cut upon the forehead, while her nose was split open about an inch and a half, as though it had been done by a knife. They are doing comparatively well, and it is hoped no serious result will ensue.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

Orders have recently gone from the War Department to put Cairo in the very best military condition. This is owing to the threatening attitude of Gen. PILTOW and the Secessionists under him from Tennessee and Kentucky. Contradictory reports are received concerning the strength of the Secessionists there, and their ultimate designs. In conversation with two gentlemen this morning, both from Memphis, one said the authorities of those States would do nothing to suppress PILLOW and his rebel coadjutors; the other thought Kentucky and Tennessee, from self interest, would attend to these fellows without any interferance from the United States forces. They represent PILLOW as having about six hundred to one thousand followers, mostly desperadoes, equipped with stolen arms sent from New-Orleans. They are both Union men and regard the attempts as intended only to precipitate the two States into the secession gulf, as the only means of accomplishing their purpose.

For the purpose of resisting such attack, the War Department and Gen. SCOTT have, for the past two days, been arranging the details of a rendezvous of Western forces at Cairo. There should by Saturday night be fifteen thousand troops at that place, according to instructions.

Major ANDERSON says that no power on earth, except actual wrong and violation of the Constitution by the Government, can ever force Kentucky or any considerable number of her sons from their allegiance to the Union. Several prominent citizens are preparing a supper and reception in honor of the gallant Major. He will probably have command of the Kentucky brigade, though not yet.

SHERMAN'S battery was ordered to report to Gen. BUTLER at the Relay House, and join his command at that point. In order to do this, he would have to pass through Baltimore, and was expected to do so to-day, at the head of the troops on the other side. It is supposed that, inasmuch as nothing has been heard to the contrary, the orders have been executed. This battery, cooperating with the Massachusetts battery, now at Fort McHenry, and six pieces with BUTLER'S command at Annapolis, will make a very formidable array of field artillery. SHERMAN'S command is one of the best in the service.

It is found that what was supposed to be poison among the soldiers at the Relay House, was only the effects of continued exposure in the sun and rain, with want of proper provisions.

The Post-office Department was informed to-day that the mail communication commenced direct from Baltimore to Perryville and Philadelphia yesterday would continue. The dispatch also stated that a mail would be brought back by the same route to-day with troops on the steamer. The mail by that route will be continued daily until the road between Baltimore and Havre de Grace is re-established. This settles the matter, so far as Baltimore is concerned, and is a great and peaceable triumph for the Government. It was done at the urgent request of the Baltimore merchants.

One hundred Zouaves were sent in advance to day, to the grounds of the Insane Asylum, on the south side of the Eastern Branch, to put up tents for the regiment. They leave the Capitol to-morrow and go into camp. The regiment has made arrangement for WALLACE'S band, of New-York, formerly attached to the Twelfth Regiment, of New-York. If the Government refuses to pay them, the regiment will do it. The musical pieces arrived last night.

Nearly all the regiments have sworn in for the war. Few have been sworn in for three months, but will at the close of that time join for a longer time.

The Government has positive information that there are only about four thousand men at Harper's Ferry, and the place can be easily taken with three thousand well armed men and a good park of artillery. It is proposed to do it with the co-operation of the Pennsylvania troops on the other side.

There are ten thousand men at Indianapolis, fully equipped and provisioned by the Government. They command a very important position.

The Navy-yard received to-day advices from the fleet at Pensacola. They are amply provided with supplies for six months. They have received supplies by the transport ships which have been sent to Fort Pickens. The fort is in excellent condition, and cannot be taken by any force now at Pensacola.

There was great excitement among the militia to-night, caused by the killing of one of the Pennsylvadia troops by a policeman. He had arrested the soldier for drunkenness, and the man attempted to escape. The policeman, without provocation, shot him through the head. He cannot positively recover. The soldiers have sworn vengeance. The policeman ran, but is detected by his cap, left behind, with his number on it. The police are very annoying.

Capt. DAHLGREEN was present to-day, and witnessed the display of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment at the Navy-yard. He dined with the officers. Major ANDERSON will visit them.

The Rhode Island Regiment is making preparations to go into camp as soon as they can find a suitable place. Gov. SPRAGUE is expected to return soon with more men and provisions.

Two regiments of Ohio troops are expected here to-morrow. A passenger who arrived in advance to-day said they would come through Baltimore, and report here.

LATER.—I learn that the man shot was a citizen volunteer of the Metropolitan Guard of this city. The soldiers are in a state of intense excitement, and swear vengeance against the Police force. The town has not been so much disturded since the troops arrived, The man was named JOHN HOWARD. The ball entered his brain through the left temple, and he lived an hour. He was in some altercation, ran, fell down, and as he arose, the policeman shot him. The policeman was arrested, and is strongly guarded by the Police and Militia.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

A Louisiana regiment arrived at Richmond on Monday.

Fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battalion of Alabama troops have reached Lynchburgh.

At Norfolk there are about four thousand troops, including two companies of Georgians.

The authorities were fortifying Norfolk in all directions, including Craney Island, and erecting batteries and impressing persons to labor.

A fortification had been commenced at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina.

A Board of medical officers will convene at the Naval Hospital, New-York, on the 1st of June next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the medical corps of the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, May 7—8:20 P. M.
Via CHAMBERSBURGH, May 8.

The presentation of a United States flag to the Home Guard, by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, in behalf of the ladies of Frederick, was made the occasion of a grand demonstration. A large concourse of citizens assembled from the adjoining counties. The address of Mr. JOHNSON was a powerful argument in favor of the Goverament. Resolutions denouncing the course of the South, in strong terms, were adopted.

Several Secessionists were arrested, for an attempt to incite a riot by cheering JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

The Legislature refused unanimously, to-night, to call a Convention. C. M.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, May 8—2:30 P. M.,
Via CHAMBERSBURGH.

A bill is before the Senate to send Peace Commissioners to Washington, Montgomery, Delaware and Virginia, but it will not pass.

A stay law, in regard to executions, has passed both Houses, and is now a law.

The Legislature will adjourn about Friday, to meet here again on the 10th of July.

The Court-house of this city was destroyed by fire last night—supposed to be the work of a secession incendiary. C. M.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, May 8.

The Court-house was nearly destroyed by fire shortly after 12 o'clock last night. Is supposed to have been a piece of indendiarism.

The probabilities now are that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday until the 10th of July next.

At a caucus of the House members last night, it was almost unanimously determined to abandon the proposition of the Convention.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 8.

The First Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania, Col. PATERSON, started South this morning, by railroad.

DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

RECAPTURE OF A LIGHTBOAT FROM THE REBELS.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 8.

The Twentieth (New-York State) Regiment arrived here from Perryville, this morning. They will proceed shortly to Washington.

Capt. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, from the Relay House, reports the entire line to that point, as being in quiet possession of our troops.

Gen. BUTLER is expected to arrive here to-day.

Lieut. CROSBY, U. S. N., has arrived in port with the lightboat which was stationed at Windmill Point, and which had been removed by the Secessionists. He had his convoy in tow, the latter having exploded her boiler at the mouth of the Pawtuxent River, severely scalding one man. Her crew was transferred to the *Thomas Sparks*. Lieut. CROSBY had been in search of the lightboat, and found her twelve miles up the Great Wycomico River. On the appearance of Lieut. C. her crew left and made good their escape, leaving a warm breakfast untouched. The log of the lightboat shows that she was taken possession of a month ago, by three armed schooners.

Lieut. CROSBY reports seeing some two hundred cavalry on shore, and appearances indicated that the country was arming.

The importance of Annapolis as a military dépôt is daily becoming more apparent. Immense quantities of stores are being received and distributed. Quartermaster TURNLEY and Capt. MYERS, of New-York, his assistant, are bringing order out of chaos.

Col. SMITH, of the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, will have the command at Annapolis.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THIRTY-FOUR NEW REGIMENTS WANTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8.

The State Military Board met yesterday, after a long interval, the want of a quorum having deferred the session for several days.

It is needless to say its sessions are secret; but I am enabled to state that it was determined to raise thirty-four additional Regiments, with a view to future contingencies. This will make a force of 30,000 men.

Much dissatisfaction is felt at the mode in which this new levy is to be disposed of. It is determined to accept companies only, not regiments; and those companies must have precisely 770 men, a deficiency causing the applicants to be refused; and any excess being at the disposal of the Board, to be assigned to other unfilled companies. When a company is accepted it is at once to be sent to a general camp, where its officers are to drill and disciplne it. We shall thus have the anomaly of 340 separate commands, without any subordination or superior authority, occupying a single camp, and manœuvering and subsisting regardless each of the other.

The object of this measure is understood to be the prevention of the completion of regiments without the Albany authorities having a chance to provide their friends and favorites with colonelcies and majorties. The effect will be to scatter companies from the same neighborhoods who naturally desire to form a separate regiment; and to mix into one organization elements which have no sympathy with each other, and which will be dissatisfied and demoralized by the refusal to permit them to choose their own officers.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8.

The Board of State Officers have officially organized five Regiments of Volunteer Militia. Ten Companies, mostly from Oneida, are organized into one Regiment, and will elect JAMES MCQUADE, of Utica, Colonel. The remaining four Regiments have elected commanders, as follows: Col. TOWNSEND, of Albany; Col. BENDIX, of New-York; Col. QUIMBY, of Rochester: Col. WALDRATH, of Syracuse.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MAINE

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 8.

The First Regiment went into camp to-day, near the Marine Hospital. The Fifth Regiment will encamp at Island Trotting Park.

MORE STATE VOLUNTEERS.

ADAMS, N. Y., Wednesday, May 8.

Three Companies of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Col. BROWNE, leave here to morrow morning, for Elmira. The remainder of the Regiment is expected to leave in a day or two.

NO SHIPMENTS TO SECEDED STATES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Wednesday, May 8.

The Surveyor of the Customs has been instructed to prevent the shipment of arms, munitions and provisions to the seceded States, including Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, and intercept such shipments passing by or going through Louisville.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 7.

A distinguished citizen has just received an important communication from a semi-official source in Washington, the substance of which we are permitted to state. Instructions have been prepared, and will be immediately forwarded, to the Collectors of the ports in the West, directing them to exert themselves in the prevention of the shipment of arms and munitions, and provisions, to the insurrectionary States. It is presumed that orders to grant no more clearances for such shipments will be immediately issued. The interruption of communication between Washington and the country, and the immediate danger which has been impending over Washington, have prevented the Government from bestowing the proper attention to Western affairs. It is the opinion of the highest officers of the Government, that Ohio and the Northwest should keep their provisions at home for the present, as the Northern armies and people will furnish an ample market for them. The Administration will doubtless take vigorous measures, without an hour's unnecessary delay, to crush out the great rebellion. It is regarded as very important that the three months period for which troops have been called out shall not be suffered to pass away without decisive measures.

FROM CAIRO.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM INSPECTOR-GEN. BUCKNER, OF KENTUCKY.

The following letter from Gen. BUCKNER sets forth the reasons for the occupation of Cairo by the Illinois troops and the policy which will be pursued by them:

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD,
LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1861.

SIR: On the 29th ult., in company with Senator JOHNSON, of McCracken County, I called on the commanding officer of the military force now stationed at Cairo, Ill. The object of our visit was to ascertain, in an official form, the authority under which that force acted, and the object of occupying that station in reference to the citizens or to the State of Kentucky.

I informed the commanding officer that our purpose was to maintain with our neighbors relations of the most cordial friendship, to abstain, ourselves, from any acts which might have even the appearance of an aggression upon their rights, and claim in return an equal respect from them; and that I desired to obtain from him such assurances as would tend to quiet the excitement occasioned in Kentucky by the seizure and detention at Cairo of private property by an armed force under his command. I had previously, on the 19th of April, instructed the commander of the active militia in that section of Kentucky "to spare no exertions to prevent all lawless action or action calculated to precipitate difficulties."

In reply to my inquiries, the commanding officer at Cairo stated that he was then acting, and had been acting, under the orders of the Governor of Illinois, but expected very soon to be acting under the authority of the United States; that he had made no seizures of boats or property, except under special instructions; *that arms and ammunition belonging to the State of Kentucky, in passing from a United States Arsenal, would not be seized under the instructions under which he then acted.*

I asked if arms or ammunition, the property of citizens of Kentucky, and procured for their own use, would, under his instructions, be seized or detained at Cairo. He replied that they would not, but qualified his reply by stating that it would depend upon the point to which they might be destined; if, for instance, they were destined to Columbus, in Kentucky, he would not permit such property to pass his post. He further qualified his answer, by remarking that he wished to be fully understood, and that "it would not be safe" for any large quantities of arms or ammunition, however destined, to attempt to pass his post. I asked him, in reply, if I understood him to imply that the Governor of Illinois claimed the right to decide what citizens of Kentucky should, and what citizens should not be entitled to receive property which they had provided for their own use?

He replied that no such claim was asserted, but that he would seize such arms on the principles of self-defence, claiming the right to detain arms which he had reason to think would be used against himself. I asked if there was any reason to believe that any hostile purpose was designed by the citizens of Columbus or its vicinity? He replied that he was satisfied such purpose was designed, both by the citizens of Columbus and persons from other States cooperating with them; that his post had been threatened from that quarter, and that the citizens of that place had gone so far as to threaten to prevent the trips of of the steamer which connected that point with Cairo. I asked if he had notified the authorities of Kentucky of the hostile purpose of its citizens, or of the designs of the citizens of other States to use her territory for aggressive purposes? He replied that he had not. I suggested that such a course would be advisable before adopting towards the citizens of Kentucky the policy which he indicated; that the policy of Kentucky was not to intermeddle with the affairs of any of her neighbors; and that she felt competent to prevent aggressions on her neighbors through her territory, if she were notified that such aggression was designed; and that she did not recognize the right of other parties to pass through her territories for redressing their grievances against each other. He replied that the question of such a right would involve the discussion of many points;—to which I replied that the question as between Kentucky and Illinois did not admit of argument; that the citizens of Kentucky recognized no authority in the Governor of Illinois to invade the jurisdiction of Kentucky or to interfere with the rights of her citizens.

I further assured the officer in command that I would visit Columbus, in order to ascertain the correctness of his information. My letter to Col. PRENTISS, herewith inclosed, will show that he labored under an entire misapprehension of the facts.

In conclution, I asked Col. PRENTISS if his instructions contemplated the occupancy by his forces of any part of the soil of Kentucky; to which he replied, unhesitatingly, that they did not.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector-General.

To the Adjutant-General of Kentucky, Frankfort.

Gen. BUCKNER, in a letter dated at Columbus on April 30, assures Col. PRENTISS that there are no hostile preparations in progress there.

Letters to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as late as May 4, say that there were then 4,000 troops at Cairo.

There are no Southern troops worthy of mention nearer to Cairo than Corinth, Miss., where there is a large body. The people of Kentucky and Missouri are quiet, and apparently do not contemplate any mischief.

There are now five batteries at different points on the Ohio and Mississippi, fully commanding both rivers, well manned, and capable of being speedily concentrated at any point where their services may be required.

THE POSITION OF TENNESSEE.

INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER—HOW FAR THE STATE HAS SECEDED, AND HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

——, TENN., Monday, April 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d inst., is at hand. Gov. HARRIS has again called the Legislature together. After such a demonstration as we gave him of the Union element in this State, by a majority of seventy thousand, refusing to call a Convention, he has now got the Legislature in secret session, plotting to hurry this State out of the Union. The great masses of the people in East Tennessee are burning with indignation towards the Governor and his secession crew. We feel confident here that should the question be submitted again to the votes of the people, *the Union party would overwhelm them.* But we fear the Legislature will pass the ordinance of secession without submitting it to the people; also pass an army bill, and rule the people down by a military despotism. Should the Governor succeed in this plot, it would be an usurpation of power without a parallel in the history of the world.

The present Legislature does not reflect the will of the people. The secession party, by publishing false reports, and by sending forth sensation dispatches, have tried to fire up the people against the Government, and make it appear, by a great deal of blustering, that the people were rapidly turning over to secession. They publish to us that Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee have both rushed over. The same kind of lies they told previous to the last election. We didn't believe them then, and we don't believe them now. In the cities and villages many have turned, *but the country people we believe are firm.*

On the 22d inst., Hon. A. R. NELSON, our Congressman from the upper District, addressed the people of this county at KNOXVILLE. He said, "If worst comes to worst, and fight I must, I will fight for the Constitution and the Stars and Stripes of our Union," and solemnly called on his Maker to witness the declaration. He is a great Union man, and of the first talent in the State, and more than this, he is a devoted Christian, and has the confidence of every man that hears him.

On Saturday, the 27th inst., ANDY JOHNSON, our Senator from East Tennessee, also addressed the people of this county at KNOXVILLE; he had a large crowd to hear him. He made a great Union speech, and declared *that he would fight for the Stars and Stripes*, and spill his last drop of blood for the Union. He is a man of bull-dog perseverance, of great energy; and will stick to his position, and die in the cause he has espoused.

The leaders of the Union Party in East Tennessee have about come to the conclusion, that if the Legislature votes us out in defiance of our rights, *East Tennessee will rebel, secede from the State, and stick to the Union.* This will only be hindered from the want of guns and powder. TUESDAY, April 30.

To-day it has leaked out somehow, and reached KNOXVILLE, that the Legislature has passed some sort of an ordinance, and is in a quarrel about the name, whether it shall be called secession or revolution. *The Union leaders are to hold a Conference at Nashville.* Several of our most talented men from this place are going to-morrow. I understand the object is to organize the Union Party, and make plans to canvass the State, and hold up the Union sentiment against lies and the element of rebellion.

A company of volunteers passed through this place to-day, on their way to Virginia. It is said that they are from Kentucky. It is also said that they are from Middle Tennessee, and we don't know which to believe. The Secessionists are making a desperate effort to raise a regiment in East Tennessee to go to Virginia. They are succeeding slowly and badly. They will have to scour the whole country, use money freely, and give away barrels of mean whisky to accomplish it. I heard an officer of one of our Courts to-day make the remark, that this raising of soldiers, under the present circumstances, in Tennessee, must be regarded as treason against the United States Government, if not treason against the State. Yet it is going on, and there is no power here to prevent it.

I appreciate your kind invitation to go North, but think best to stay in my adopted State. As to the war, I had no hand in bringing it upon the country, and I intend to take no hand in carrying it on. My sympathies, and all my sympathies, are with the General Government, and no power on earth can make me raise my hand against the Stars and Stripes of our Union. The movements of forces now indicate that Maryland and Virginia will soon become one dismal burying-ground. For one week after the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels, the dispatches from Virginia positively asserted that Gen. SCOTT had resigned, and would hasten to Richmond to take command of forces against Washington. I think it must be a very bad cause, indeed, that requires so many lies to sustain it. The secession cause was founded in perjury and treason, has been sustained by lies and rebellion, and must meet the indignation and wrath of Heaven's King, the Ruler of the Universe.

There are thousands of men in East Tennessee (and this I know) who would rally to fight for the Union, even against their own statesmen, if there was any chance for them to do so.

DESIGNS OF THE REBELS.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing on May 1, says that JEFF. DAVIS is very anxious that the Capital of the C. S. A. should be transferred to Richmond, while the Secretary of War and a majority of the Cabinet oppose it. He also writes:

"The question now raised here, beyond a doubt, is, not whether we should simply remain on the defensive, but whether we should not at once assume the position of aggressors. 'Trangress the borders,' is the motto of a large portion of the Congress, though very many are disposed to halt. *The more determined, however, entertain no idea of holding back for aggressive steps by Lincoln.* The only question they raise is as to the policy of attacking Washington at once, or letting it remain for the moment, and concentrating all our forces upon Philadelphia. Those who favor the latter course urge these reasons, and I must own they are cogent: In the first place, they say that notwithstanding the fact that Washington may be in an admirable state of defence, still the troops defending it have enlisted but for three months. Many of them, particularly the New-York regiments, are disaffected, and after their term of enlistment expires they will retire and go home. Provisions are scarce, and the city is completely surrounded by enemies, so that after what food now on hand is consumed, the place will become an easy prey, and its capture will be rendered doubly sure when we have a force not only south of it, but to the northward.

Though the Congress has done very little or nothing at all as yet in open session, I am assured that the usual diligence and energy has characterized its secret sessions. Committees to deliberate upon suggestions thrown out by the President in his public and secret messages have been appointed, and, in some instances, have already reported back to the Congress practicable methods whereby to realize the views of his Excellency, the Executive. I learn that active measures have been taken to raise the one hundred thousand volunteers recommended by the President, as well as to raise five millions more of money, though I cannot say that my information is correct.

News received in this city yesterday, by a number of the Texas delegation, that the gallant Texans, near Indianola, had succeeded, by a nice piece of stratagem, in capturing a whole regiment of United States mercenaries.

I have every reason to believe that the intelligence is correct, though, as you are aware, it takes a long time to ascertain the truthfulness of any news from Texas.

DAVID H. TODD, Esq., of Kentucky, brother-in-law to LINCOLN, has received an appointment as First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army. Mr. TODD'S sympathies are, it is said, entirely with the South, and as I am informed, he came hither highly recommended, and is considered eminently trustworthy.

Hon. CHARLES L. SCOTT, a member of the United States Congress from California, who has been here for several days past, left the city yesterday, to join the Magnolia Cadets, a company from Selma, Ala. He enters the ranks as a private, to fight for the South; and goes forth the more willingly, I take it, because he is a native of Virginia.

Alabama furnishes, altogether, two thousand men for Virginia, and the force raised in conjunction with the other States, will enable the President to concentrate twenty-five thousand men at Lynchburgh and Richmond. The entire army will probably be employed in the surroundings of Washington City, and be prepared, in the course of two weeks, to demand the evacuation by that sombre individual who now desires our flight in "twenty days."

MISSOURI SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 7.

The Union Home Guard, of the First and Second Wards, numbering 1,500 men, were sworn into the volunteer service of the United States, to-day. Companies from other Wards will be sworn in during the week. These men are allowed to remain with their families, and will follow their usual avocations, but will be required to do guard duty one day each week. Capt. LYON has orders to receive 10,000 volunteers. He has already upwards of 5,000 mustered into the service, and the Home Guard of this city will complete, and probably exceed, the complement.

COAST GUARD FOR MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, May 8.

A meeting of the leading shipowners and commercial men of the State, summoned by Gov. WASHBURNE, has been held here to take into consideration the state of the country, and expediency of providing a guard for the coast. Resolutions were adopted, tendering the services of the shipowners to the Government, and pledging their ability to furnish thirty steam vessels within sixty to ninety days, if required.

GEORGE F. PATTEN, of Bath, JOHN B. BROWN, of Portland, and GEORGE M. LAWRENCE, of Warren, were appointed a Committee to proceed to Washington, and communicate to the Government the views of the merchants and shipowners of this State, and to urge the most vigorous action in the premises.

THE PENFSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, May 8.

The report of the Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relative to the killing of troops at Baltimore, was made this afternoon. It recites the facts, and demands the punishment of all persons taking part in those murders; the release of all citizens of Pennsylvania now unjustly confined in Baltimore, and authorizes the Governor to take such measures as he may deem best to effect these purposes.

MONTGOMERY JUBILANT.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, May 7.

Guns were fired here this morning in token of of rejoicing at the accession of the tenth star to the constellation.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

PROBABLE INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS—PENSACOLA, WARRINGTON AND THE NAVY-YARD TO BE DESTROYED.

ON BOARD THE U. S. CORVETTE ST. LOUIS,
OFF PENSACOLA, May 1, 1861.

One of the *Wyandotte's* men is going ashore this morning on a reconnoitering expedition divined by himself, and as Capt. ADAMS has found means to send off a letter-bag to-day, I thought it would be a good idea to tell you what takes "Jim" to the enemy's post. You see, all the water tanks that were used in the Navy-yard before its surrender, were somewha mysteriously removed outside the gates five weeks ago, and apparently disappeared. In a few days, however, the powerful telescope detected the Secessionists putting up a solid wall of some queer material, all along the road from Fort McCrea to the yard gate.

A little patient investigation enabled us to discover that the wall was no more nor less than the water tanks ranged in line. Two of our spies reported them filled with sand, which concluded, for the time, our consideration of the matter. On Tuesday last, however, a clever Yankee, who is put down as a straight "rebel" ashore, and who finds occasion to change clothes three times a day, learned that the tanks are all half filled with with powder; and that every building in the Navy-yard is artistically studded with it in such a way as to facilitate the total and immediate destruction of the entire place, should an attack from our side be likely to prove successful. Now, "Jim" is "the smartest man in the fleet," and his mission, for which he volunteered, is to learn all about the gunpowder plot.

The man who so skillfully plans our enemy's arrangements, Commodore INGRAHAM, was, three months ago, commanding the United States Naval forces in the South of Europe. There is no doubt whatever that we are destined to see the City of Pensacola and the Village of Warrington in ruins before the glorious Fourth of July. The "rebels" are determined that our victory, the certainty of which they feel as well as we, shall be confined to obtaining a good position. To my inexpressible astonishment, I learned this morning that the said Warrington is "a deserted village."

When the men-of-war *Pensacola* and *Seminole* were put upon the stocks, the number of houses in the place increased from 43 to 90. The people occupying them were in a most destitute condition since the cessation of Uncle Sam's work at the yard, and on Monday last evacuated their homes, not a dozen remaining. The troops are quartered in many of the houses at present, and mean to stay there. Over 340 men from Mississippi went up a few days since to the vacated residences, erected hastily musket-racks and belt-hooks on the ground floor; and we can see, on fine evenings a very novel camp of shanties gleaming in the sun. BRAGG'S forces got a small installment of their pay last week, and they have been three-fourths drunk ever since.

On the 10th of March we were partly on the defensive here. To-day we alarm our opponents. They have not the remotest idea of attacking us, and if they had, so much the worse for themselves. One of the best bits of military strategy accomplished since the war begun, was our occupation of Santa Rosa Island, a spacious, fertile and convenient drill ground, the very perfection of a camp locale; just the place to be comfortable anywhere 'neath a Floridan "Juner;" Santa Rosa is now ours. The fleet to guard outside, and over a thousand naval artillerists to cannonade stormers inside, who dare think of its ever leaving our hands? The "Governor" feels this ask eenly as we do, and has been heard to say that "the Yankees can never be rooted out of that infernal spot." It was on the margin of the beach at this same island that the old steamer *Fulton* was wrecked or partially wrecked.

It is the fate of the Home fleet to be always anxious for orders. While we panted for leave to reinforce Pickens, we never dreamed about the Navy-yard. But now we want to seize that. The ardor of our Commanders sometimes oversteps discipline, and Capt. S—— was going to be tried by a general Court-martial for actually getting up steam—or replenishing, for steam is always up—to enter the forbidden waters. He said he knew he could get in; that before Barrancas could find a level, the frigate would be inside; that it was certain the Secessionists would not do much harm, &c.; but our acting Commodore reminded him that the fate of Pickens must first be decided—then let what may follow.

The engineers of the navy are all at sea about the converting water process. When it was deemed a grand invention to turn salt water into a liquid susceptible of becoming steam few cared to remember that coal was necessary for the job. Well, coal is very dear and very scarce with us. The *Supply* storeship brought a large share of it, and some was bought at Key West. But we waste more making salt water fit for the boilers than would take us to New-York at the rate of ten knots an hour.

The messenger steamers of the squadron have to go around a great deal, and must consume coal. Havana is our only *certain* market, and it takes a long time to go there and return. Will the authorities endeavor to cram the holds of all transports with coal? They do not know when, where and how it may be a God-send to some "water bound" propeller. Water we cannot buy here. There is no use in trying it on. Poor Union men have already been hanged for selling it to us. So, sailor-like, we can look over the bulwarks and soliloquize, "Water, water, everywhere, not a drop to drink" E. T. S.

A SECESSIONIST VIEW OF MATTERS AT PENSACOLA

From the Mobile Advertiser.

PENSACOLA, Thursday Night, May 2.

Lieut. RENSHAW, of the Confederate Navy, with Mr. STARKE and Col. ADAMS, of Mississipol, yesterday visited the fleet, and from Lieut. RENSHAW I this morning obtained the incidents of the occasion. They were received on board the *Sabine* with friendly warmth—passed two hours, enjoying the ship's hospitalities—talking over the events of the last few months, and speculating on the future. The officers were presented with the latest papers received in camp, and informed verbally of the course of things at both the Capitals, the excitement throughout the whole continent, &c. They expressed the greatest good-feeling towards the Confederacy, and the thought of warring against it was repugnant, harrowing to every sense of justice and humanity. Both parties conversed in the most unrestricted terms, each looking on the other as gentlemen, friends—not enemies. They were invited to visit all parts of the beautiful ship—and while strolling about, one of the officers playfully suggested to Lieut. RENSHAW to go below and look into the coal-hole—that there was a man down there he would like to see—(meaning KIRBY, spoken of in former letters)—to which the Lieutenant replied, "Yes, and we have *two* (alluding to their deserters) on our side, you'd like equally well to see, no doubt."

Lieut. MAUPAUGH spoke in the most feeling terms of his condition, even shed tears; but he was harmless to act; his heart, his soul, his sympathies, are all with his native Virginia and South. His condition is a sad one, indeed. I shall not state it by authority, but I think the Lieutenant is aware of the acceptance of his resignation by the Lincoln Government.

Capt. C. H. POOR has been transferred from the *St. Louis* to the *Brooklyn*, and is now in command of that vessel, one of the first war steamers in the United States Navy. He is a Virginian, too. Can he, will he draw his sword against her or her friends? No, never!

Capt. WALKER, late commander of the *Brooklyn*, who has been for some weeks sick, sailed in the *St. Louis*, which left a day or two ago.

Capt. Jenkins' Company of horse, from Wilcox and Dallas, have all arrived, and are now quartered in the city. I gave an account of this splendid Company in my last. I met Mr. HENRY OLIVER, a member of the corps, this morning; he and his young brother are in the best of health and spirits, as are, indeed, all the command.

Lieut. RENSHAW has been appointed to the command of the coast guard fleet, comprising two little steamers and several small sloops, and right busy they are by night and by day. Last night, the *Neafie*, while on her rounds, and having Pickens between her and the fleet, out of mischief, sent up a rocket. In a moment, innumerable lights went up from the fleet, no doubt in accordance with agreed upon signals with Fort Pickens. In the excitement, honors were equally divided between Uncle Sam and the Confederates, as only two persons of the fifteen thousand round and about, knew where the first rocket came from, or its intentions. It was a good joke, but tantalizing to a parcel of men "*spilin' for a fight!*"

Major BRADFORD'S command are still busy in erecting the two Pensacola batteries. They are having a great time in getting the guns to their places. With their own hands they pulled two of them a mile, on big wheels, through the deep sand. I never saw firemen enjoy a long rope better.

The squadron outside are supplied every few days with supplies of vegetables, meats, &c., from Havana, Key West and other points—at least, they say so. They all have plenty of ice, but that was probably brought there by the late steamers. I wouldn't give much for any man if BRAGG ever catches him furnishing them with edibles or anything else.

There was an addition to the fleet last night of another small steamer. I noticed in the papers that several had sailed for this point.

The steamer *Illinois*, which brought troops, horses, provisions, etc., for Fort Pickens, some two weeks ago, sailed this evening. She has probably gone after some of those 200,000 men LINCOLN intends sending to the defence of Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island. Let 'em come, and in their best clothes.

The schooner *Orient*, that has made herself very busy for the last week in overhauling vessels entering this port, has been armed with two guns. She is a Key West pilot-boat, and fleet as the wind.

Capt. BARKSLEE leaves to-night or to-morrow for home. He has been of great service here, and is now ily spared. Treat him well on his arrival—*he is a stranger!*

J. C. GWIN, Esq., and several other Mobilians, are here.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN THE WEST.

CAMP TAYLOR, OHIO—DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON—NUMBER REMAINING, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP TAYLOR, CLEVELAND, Ohio,
Sunday, May 5, 1861.

This camp, which has been organized about a fortnight, is getting thinned out very fast by the departure of troops for the seat of war. During the whole period of the encampment everything has worked to a charm, if we take into consideration the short period of time in which this portion of the quota of 13 regiments have been called into service by the State. One must bear in mind that nine-tenths of the volunteers knew nothing whatever of military duty, and came here unarmed, unequipped, yet full of loyalty to the Union. Up to Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, there were in camp 60 companies of artillery, rifle, and infantry, numbering in all 5,040 men. The first installment of these troops, the Eighth Regiment, were sent to Camp Dennison on Thursday noon for drill and instruction, comprising ten companies, numbering 837 men, who were mustered into service by Capt. SIMPSON, United States Engineers, and Lieut. WM. CLINTON, Tenth United States Infantry. Yesterday, (Sunday,) the Seventh Regiment, composed of picked troops, marched out of camp and took the cars for Columbus, *en route* for Camp Dennison. This is one of the "crack" regiments of Ohio, and received high encomiums from Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAND when he visited Camp Taylor a few days since.

The departure of the Seventh was an era in the history of Cleveland; they had won golden opinions from all our citizens, who turned out *en masse* to bid them God speed. A 8 o'clock A. M. the sweet strains of Leland's Band notified their approach, and crowds of people blocked the streets and sidewalks. First came an escort, composed of picked men from the Toledo Regiment, after which the gallant Seventh, headed by Leland's Band, and commanded by Lieut.-Col. CREIGHTON, the printer soldier of Cleveland. Two fine companies of Zouaves had the right of the line—one, Col. CREIGHTON'S Light Guard Zouaves, the other, the Sprague Cadets, under the command of Maj. CHARLES A. DE VILLIERS, an old French Zouave, and who, your readers will remember, was Surgeon to Col. ELLSWORTH'S corps of Chicago Zouaves; seven companies from the country following, including a detachment of students from Oberlin College, called the Monroe Rifles, the rear closing with Capt. WISEMAN'S splendid company of National Guard, all stalwart Germans. As the procession reached the summit of Bank-street hill, it was joined by the Hecker Band, and a detachment of firemen. These all marched into the dépôt, the band playing "Yankee Doodle." As the National Guard defiled into the dépôt to the car assigned, they struck up the "Marseillaise," singing it in French, which was caught up by the crowd, until the dépôt reëchoed with one grand, wild strain of music. And now came the time to start; there were hasty leave-takings, and the trickling tear and suppressed sob from all classes of the people, as they said "Good-bye," showed what a deep hold the members of the gallant Seventh had upon the hearts of the people. The train moved slowly out of the dépôt, and shouts of "God bless you, boys," were heard from all sides. Slowly and sadly the vast crowd returned to their desolate homes, and quiet reigned once more this beautiful Sunday morning in this city.

The number of troops now remaining in camp is about 3,000. To-day

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Our Correspondence from the Seat of Army Operation.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR MOVEMENTS.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 5, 1861.

It is not generally known, except among the intelligent citizens of this State, that the present extra session of the Legislature, and each and every act in the programme of secession attempted by it, has been in contravention of the Constitution of the State. In the first place, the Constitution requires three weeks notice of a call for an extra session of the Legislature. In the present instance, only three days notice was given. Second, ten days notice is required to be given of a special election; in the case of the members of the House elected during the reign of terror, only two days notice was had. Hence, every act passed by the Legislature at its present session is extra-judicial—and the people who are each day becoming aware of the fact are determined to resist by force if need be the enforcement of any obnoxious measure. And now that the secession "slate has been smashed," the Legislature are trying to pass unconstitutional acts to save their minions from the penalties of the law. Hence, the introduction of a bill to relieve the Mayor and Police authorities from prosecution for any acts they may have performed on the occasion of the attack on the United States troops. The charge of Judge BOND to the Grand Jury, it is understood, has caused the revelation of unmistakable proofs against the police authorities—showing their complicity in the murderous attack by the secession mob. Indeed, it is said that it will be proven that an officer of high rank fired five barrels of his revolver into the backs of the soldiers; that he subsequently said "he did fire at them and that he fired to kill." The mob having failed to accomplish secession, the Legislature must needs come to their rescue by a retroactive law; and this in spite of a constitutional provision which forbids the passage of any *ex post facto* law to meet the exigencies of any particular case.

Yesterday a special election was held for member of Legislature from Washington County. Mr. FIERY was the candidate of the Union Party, and he entered the canvass as an unconditional Union man, His opponent was Mr. SEVERN, formerly a member of the American Party, but suspected of secession proclivities. The vote of Washington County is about 5,000, had Mr. FIERY was elected by near 4,000 majority.

Last evening the City Convention, which was elected on Friday night, met to take action upon the present condition of the affairs of the State. This is a political body, similar to the Central or General Committees of the parties in New-York. The resolutions in favor of the State continuing in the Federal Union, as reported by the Committee, contained a saving clause, in case an overt act should be committed against the State. After a brief debate, this clause was unanimously stricken out, and unconditional Union resolutions were passed, amid great enthusiasm.

I observe that the Northern papers pay their respects to the "Plug-Uglies" and "Blood-Tubs," and "Rip-Raps" of Baltimore, in a manner not at all complimentary to them; and, in fact, charging them as the parties who constituted the mob that attacked the soldiery. Desiring to give the devil his due, allow me to vindicate the fair fame of these worthies from these unjust aspersions, albeit their antecedent sins are numerous. Neither of the crowds I have mentioned, whose euphonious titles I need not repeat, are in any way identified with secession. They are Union men, and have always been, and to-day would welcome the presence of United States troops. They were the Native American Know-Nothing mob, who always swore by the Stars and Stripes, and like the lamented KIRBY at the Bowery Theatre, hope to die enveloped in the folds of that venerated ouating. Owing to the change in the Police law of the city, they are now left out in the cold, but their political principles have not changed by a change of temperature.

The citizens of Baltimore to whom the execration of the North and the Union men everywhere is due are the natural enemies of those I have just named, and they pride themselves in names such as these: "Double Pumps," "Ferry Road Hunters," "Limerick Boys," "Swingletrees" and "Screwbolts." All these were incorporated into the National Volunteers, and were the secession mob *par excellence*. Any amount of laceration, gesture and scarification inflicted by Col. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves upon the last-named individuals, will be regarded as a special favor by the P. U.'s, the B. F.'s and the R. R.'s of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, who, under no circumstances, will ever enter a protest against the philanthropic exertions of anybody who should seek to accomplish their entire extermination. E. F. U.

LETTER FROM THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE, }
MOUTH OF JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, May 1, 1861. }

These are very precarious times, I assure you. Our Regiment is stationed at the Washington Navy-yard, and yesterday Lieut. STOW came to and told me that there was a talk around the Yard about sending a party of men to the Potomac River to reconnoitre, and if they did, he wanted me to go; that was, provided he got the command; and I promised him that I would go,—so about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon we had sealed orders to go. So they detailed men from each Company, and made a guard of thirty men, and gave Lieut. STOW command, and me as Sergeant; so we packed our knapsacks and went on board the steamer *Baltimore*. She is one of the five that the United States Government seized from Virginia. She is commanded by Lieut. WEST, U. S. N., a perfect gentleman. We sailed under sealed orders, but it was rumored around that we were to plant a gun on Fort Washington. We got down to the fort, but did not stop so then we did not know where we were bound. We sailed all night, and about 10 o'clock next morning we arrived at Hampton Roads; during the night we had our men at arms twice—once passing Alexandria, about seven miles from Washington—a hot secession place. We can see the secession flag flying from the State House, from the White House at Washington; so we had our men in readiness, but they did not attack us. The river is not as wide as the East River, so you can judge how near we were to them; and the other place is called Cedar Point. We could see that their batteries were all manned, but they did not trouble us. The only reason that keeps them from Washington is our numbers. It was a great thing for this country when the President called for troops. If he had not Washington would be the Head quarters of JEFF. DAVIS. But I will go on with my letter. When we got to Hampton Roads we had to heave to, and send our boat on board the flag-ship *Cumberland*. She is stationed there. She lays off Old Point Comfort. There is where Fort Monroe is situated, the largest fort in the United States. They have the world-renowned Floyd gun, the largest in the service.

When our boat came back from the *Cumberland*, we went to the Fort. The *Montecello*, of Cromwell's line, is here. She carries six 24 pounders. The *Quaker City* is unloading powder, and the steam-tug *Yankee*. There are 1 900 men in the Fort. To-day the blockade law goes in force, and they make every vessel heave to that comes this way. They have seized three schooners loaded with ice for Norfolk. We are about 180 miles from Washington. We laid at the dock about one hour, when we got orders to blockade James River, and stop everything from going in or out. I tell you we are in a tight place. We are about one quarter of a mile from the shore, and there are about 700 men on it. We are only about 150 miles from JEFF. DAVIS' army. We are in the very mouth of the enemy. We are acting as ship's crew, gunners, and everything else. You see, this steamer was laid up, and that is the reason that she had no crew. Our force consists of Lieut. WEST, Midshipman SANDFORD, Ordinary MORRIS, two engineers, two firemen, steward, two cooks, three waiters, two deck hands, Lieut. STOW, and twenty men. So you see we are tight handed. We have got one of those celebrated Dahlgren guns with us, a 24-pounder. We can fire her ten times a minute, and every time she goes off she throws 132 pounds, and we have a lot of Sharpe's rifles with us, besides our own muskets. I tell you I shall be quite a gunner. We are learning to work this big gun. I sit writing this letter in the main saloon, with my men asleep around me. I have got a watch around the ship, and my orders are to hail everything that passes, and if they don't give me a satisfactory answer I am to fire into them. Being sergeant of the guard, the ship is left in my charge. It is now 2 o'clock, and all the officers have turned in, so there is no sleep for me. It is blowing a gale, and there is a very heavy sea running.

We have marched from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, a distance of 30 miles, and had two hard biscuits to eat, and carried our own baggage. The people of Washington gave us a hearty welcome. President LINCOLN and WM. H. SEWARD were to our quarters last Tuesday to see us, and they shook hands with us all. It is now time for me to relieve my guard, so good night. I will let you know more in the morning.

It is now 6 o'clock in the morning, and nothing has happened to us yet. There has been a bustle ashore all night, but they have not troubled us yet. We compelled two schooners to heave to last night. One was the *Lilly Dale*, bound for Liverpool, and the other's name I forgot. She was bound for New-York. As soon as I have had my breakfast, I am going to turn in and sleep till 6 o'clock to-night, that is, if we are not attacked before then. Our Regiment don't know where we are, nor will they till they see us back to the Navy-yard. The climate here is very different from ours. In the middle of the day it is very warm, and the nights and mornings are quite cold, so that we have to wear our overcoats. I made a bigger move on the 1st of May than a good many in New-York. I moved from Washington to James River,—about 200 miles. It is now about 9 o'clock, and I have not gone to bed yet. Just as I arose from breakfast, we saw a large clipper bark coming out of James' River, and trying to get away from us; but it was no go. Our captain hailed her two or three times, but they paid no attention to it until they saw us ranging our guns on them. She proved to be the *Ann E. Grant*, from Richmond, loaded with flour for South America. That hardly looks likely, that the South would ship flour to South America when they have not got enough for their own use, so we sent our middy aboard of her to take charge of her; we are sailing in company with her to the flag ship. The *Montecello* has relieved us from the mouth of James River, and we are going to the flag-ship for orders. We are alongside of the flag ship. Our officers have gone on board of her, and our Captain gave orders for us to go alongside a small schooner loaded with coal, one that they seized, and get in a supply of coal, and then come back for him. I expect we are on another cruise. I am going to bed. I was called about six o'clock to supper. After supper the men all turned in, except the captain and myself; we set up all night. About three o'clock in the morning I called the men to man the guns, as we were about to pass a place called White House Point, a hot secession place; but they did not trouble us, and a little further up the river we passed the tomb of WASHINGTON. We are now stopped at Fort Washington to take an officer aboard for Washington; we are under weigh again, and very near Alexandria. The men are all at the guns again, but I don't think they will trouble us. I must close my letter now. I remain yours,

GEO. D. WOLCOTT,
Company D, Seventy-first Regiment.

LETTER FROM THE EIGHTH.

FORT GREGG, Anne Arundel County, Md., }
Saturday, May 4, 1861. }

DEAR ——: My last letter was from Annapolis. We left there on Monday last for this place, which is eight miles from Annapolis, and sixteen from Baltimore. A detachment of our Regiment, numbering about 200 men, are here, engaged in throwing up an embankment on the top of a high hill, which commands a view of the surrounding country; it is on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Our duty is to watch and guard this portion of the road to Washington. We have two 6 pound field-pieces mounted on the hill, and we are hard at work digging and picking to more strongly fortify ourselves. Our men are about worked out. Never were men more neglected than ours have been. When we left the steamer at Annapolis, we had to sleep out on the grass, with nothing to cover us but our blankets. There were plenty of empty houses in the Navy-yard where we could have been quartered, but we were not allowed to stick our heads within them. On one building, close to where Company C were encamped, there were two large covered verandahs, capable of quartering 150 men, but we were not allowed to occupy them. Being without tents, our situation was exceedingly uncomfortable.

For the first two days our men had to look out for themselves, and obtain necessary provisions as best they could—most of us buying our own at exorbitant prices. There is much grumbling among us, and certainly, if we are expected to be capable of good service, more care must be taken to supply our necessary wants. We have to live more like a band of filibusters in an invaded country than like men who are in the service of their own and quartered in their own nation. Half our men have not such neat clothing to keep them warm. We were here two days before tents were sent to us, and before we had them pitched it came on to rain, and a cold northeast storm has continued ever since. It is said to see some of our poor fellows who came unprepared for such weather as this. It is cold and raining very hard, and they have to go on guard with clothing not such as to keep them warm in their tents—consequently the suffering among them is great. The fault lies somewhere. The men expected to be supplied with overcoats at least.

This place is between the Severn and Maggoty Rivers; we are in sight of both. It is a very wild place, away from all habitations, and a most beautiful place in which to be surprised.

There are about 100 men arriving every day within three miles of us. Their captain was here to our camp yesterday, to get permission to march his men along the road to a general muster. Our Lieut.-Colonel, who is in command of this encampment, gave him permission. They have not yet made their appearance.

Night before last, about 2 o'clock, our camp was alarmed by one of our outpost sentinels, who says he saw three men creeping towards him from the woods; he hailed them; they did not answer; he fired and fell back on the next sentry. Then there was a stir time in the camp—drums beating, men falling in, and all that—but there was nothing more seen or heard.

While I write it is snowing and hailing very hard. Our men have christened this place "south Mickey." We received a copy of the *Herald* yesterday, and see by it that some one has communicated to it that the Eighth Regiment are all contented and satisfied. I tell you *that* is not so. I do not know how long we may have to stay here, but we are all very anxious to be relieved.

This is quite a "dusty" place to be in. If any of us go from the encampment to the spring or elsewhere, it is considered necessary to go armed with pistol and knife. I will write again as soon as the weather grows a little warmer.

The men of this encampment would like to have some of these facts communicated to their friends through the TIMES. E.

LETTER FROM THE TWELFTH.

THEIR MARCH TO WASHINGTON, AND THEIR DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

The following extract from a private letter gives interesting information about one of our most enterprising and well-disciplined regiments:

I have just moved from the camp fire, it having almost gone out, and have turned into the guard-house to write by the light of a candle. I am on duty to-day, and shall be nearly all night to-night, two hours on, and six off. It is raining, and it has been pouring all day. Of course, we are all wet. My guard is from 10 till midnight, and again from 6 to 8 in the morning. The immediate object of our vigilance is the new barracks which the regiment is building—(we have our share of good mechanics)—in Franklin square. Our present quarters are the Washington Assembly Rooms, Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. Our sentries are planted in the foreground, and we have to keep a brigat lookout for them, the Seventh Regiment, if we can trust rumor, having had theirs spiked the other night. I would like to see some one attempt to meddle with these. He would go to the other world on short notice, hammer and spike in hand.

In our new barracks there will be only 16 to each hut, so that we shall have abundant room. We cannot give too much praise to our officers for their solicitude and constant care of their men. I have no invidious purpose in naming my own immediate commander, since each man may be able to speak as warmly for his own favorite chief. But Lieut. LOUGHRAN, of Company D, is warmly esteemed by all of us, who has thorough skill and experience as an officer. It may illustrate the spirit of our troops to mention that, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th ult., a detachment of our troops, under Lieut. LOUGHRAN, was detailed to guard the Bellerville bridge on the Annapolis road. There was especial occasion for this guard, as some hundred Secessionists had organized, a mob in sight of the bridge, with the evident determination to burn it. We had no sooner occupied our position than we gathered the necessary timber and built a small fortification, which we styled "Fort Loughran," in honor of our leader. And you may be sure the out flag we had with us waved from the top, elevated with rousing cheers for the Stars and Stripes and for the Lieutenant. Capt. OTTIWALL, who laid down his commission rather than draw his sword against the Union, received honorable marks of martial pursuits, enjoys the entire regard and confidence of the men. Sergeant THOMAS W. MURRAY has, for merit, been promoted to rank as second lieutenant.

I am unable to send you an account current of expenditures, even if you wanted it. An instance of the way the money went *en route* may edify you. To our encampment, six miles from Annapolis, on our first day out, a negro came with a basket of eggs to sell for his master. Another company catching sight of the prize seized the eggs, and declined payment. Their commander was unable to stir the conscience of his hungry troopers so I stepped to the front and offered to pay one half, if he would pay the other. This settled the matter. This was done, rest assured not to make a show, for it was at night, and no one knew me, belonging to another company, but I did it for the honor of the regiment, and for the reputation of all Northern troops. We have not spent our money in vain. The detachment of the Sixty-ninth that relieved us at the Bellerville Bridge are here, and say that the inhabitants around sent them down all kinds of provisions, in abundance, for nothing, saying they had been taught to believe that Northern troops would steal all in their provisions, cattle, &c.—would rob their houses and outrage their women; but the Twelfth Regiment of New-York had behaved like gentlemen—had paid for what they wanted, and men refused, although half starving, to take anything that would inconvenience the inhabitants. They gave to the sixty-ninth because the Twelfth had given to them. Truly, New-York may be proud of our boys. We have done a hard duty, but smoothed its performance, so that it has pressed lightly upon the people, but heavily upon ourselves. We have been so sometimes almost starving, but we have never robbed an inhabitant.

I pity the poor fellows who have not been through this sort of thing before. My sea experience prepares me for it.

The Twelfth Regiment was the first one sworn in to serve for three months. The Seventh declined to serve longer than thirty days; and no others have yet taken the oath.

The Fire Zouaves, Col. ELLSWORTH, have been conducting themselves riotously, some of their number stealing everything they could lay their hands upon. This is the account given by their own members, and I believe it to be true. They broke into the liquor closet on the steamer and drank all the brandy; and when hungry they would knock down a passing waiter and help themselves to his burden of food. They arrived here at night, taking the place of the Seventh in the Capitol. They disregarded all orders, and the guard at the main entrance refusing to let a party of them pass, they rolled him down the Capitol steps. A majority of the Regiment are of a far higher order; but these incorrigible rowdies are not firemen, but those nuisances, the "engine runners."

The men of the other regiments here, the Seventy-first, for instance, and our own, are much disheartened at the partiality of the press for the Seventh Regiment, as if they alone deserved mention. In the TIMES, for instance, which we read daily, I have counted up more than a page of dispatches and letters devoted to the National Guards, and columns about the Sixty-ninth; while all that has been said of the others might be put in a few sentences. This is hardly fair. We have had as hard service as any other. We followed the Seventh in guarding the railroad, carrying every man his knapsack; not loading them, as the favorite regiment did, upon a baggage car; and when the Sixty-ninth followed us, they acknowledged how much we had done to relieve their labors and conciliate the population. Remember that we number as many men, and the men number as many friends eager to hear of them, and of whatever is to their credit as either of the other much mentioned, and I need not say, really deserving organizations. Pray see justice done to us if you can reach the newspapers.

J. T. R.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BY COL. VAN DORN.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Indianola, Texas, under date of April 24, gives the following account of the capture of the United States forces by Col. VAN DORN:

"After the seizure of the *Star of the West* by Col. VAN DORN, the United States troops here were left without any transportation, and as the intention was evidently to cut them off, it created no little anxiety and uneasiness amongst them. Major SIBLEY'S command, which I informed you was brought up here from Brazos Santiago, was strengthened by the addition of Capt GRANGER'S Company, Third Infantry; Capt. WALLACE, Third Infantry; and Capt. JORDAN, Eighth Infantry—making in all about 550 men, women and children. After vainly endeavoring to charter the steamers of the Southern Steamship Company to take them away, and Major VAN DORN being daily expected to arrive with sufficient force to overpower them, Major SIBLEY chartered two schooners—the *Horace* and the *Urbania*—to take them to Key West.

On Tuesday, the 23d, the troops embarked on board these vessels, which were towed down the bay to the Pass by the steamer *Fashion*, where they anchored, and the *Fashion* returned to Indianola with a guard of about 50 men to see if another vessel could not be procured, since the troops were too much crowded on the one they had. For some reason the return of the *Fashion* to the Pass was delayed, and she was taken possession of by Col VAN DORN. He also seized the propellers *Mobile* and *United States*, and putting about 800 men on board, collected from the surrounding counties, started in pursuit of the Federal troops. Breast-works of cotton bales were constructed around the sides of the vessels to protect the men from the deadly rifles of the United States troops. Cannon were on the way from San Antonio and Matagorda, but did not arrive in time. Against such a formidable force, judiciously disposed upon steamers that could choose their own position, Major SIBLEY had no shooting whatever, for there he was, cooped up on board of two schooners lying at anchor, his command reduced to about four hundred men, by desertion and capture, with not a single piece of cannon to defend himself. The only alternative was to surrender, which he did the next day, at 12 o'clock. The surrender was unconditional. In the afternoon, the steamship *Gen. Rusk*, which had been seized by the Confederate authorities at Galveston, arrived with a 24 pounder and two 6 pounders, and 150 men.

List of Officers and Troops on Board of the Vessels with Major Sibley.—companies A, F and I, Third Infantry, Lieut. Hopkins and lady; Companies G and K, First Infantry, Capt. Wallace Granger, Lieut. Green, Adj Phillips and Band First Infantry; A and D, Eighth Infantry, Capt. Jordan, Assistant Surgeons Lynde and Burke—in all 450 men.

Seven companies of the Eighth Infantry are on the way to the coast. They will be intercepted and disarmed.

Officers not with Major Sibley on the vessels arrested and on parole.—Col. Waite and staff, Col. Morris, Adj. Dobson, Major Vinton, Lieut. Gerrard, Surgeon Abbott, Assistant Surgeon G. R. Smith, Col. Hoffman, Major Sprague, Major McClure, Capt. Lee, Capt Bowman, Lieut. Wipple, Major Cunningham, Lieut. White, Lieut. Hunter.

Officers Retained.—Major Larkin Smith, Capt. Blair, Capt. Reynolds, Capt. Prevett, Lieut. Cone, Lieut. M. L. Davis, Haskell, Walter Jones, Dr. Anderson, Lieut. James Major, Lieut. Washington.

The capture and resignation of these officers will deprive the Department at Washington of the services of about thirty-five of the most efficient men in the service.

The terms of the surrender are that all the arms and company property are to be turned over to the Confederate authorities. Private property to be respected. Officers to be released on parole. Men to elect whether they will join the Confederate Army or return to the North. Those who prefer the latter to take oath not to serve against the Southern Confederacy during the war.

ALARM AT GALVESTON.

The Galveston *News* publishes the following letter, dated at San Antonio, April 20:

"The news this morning is, that Col. REEVES, on his march from El Paso, has taken Fort Clark, and the men prisoners. He is expected here to-morrow morning with 500 men, undoubtedly with a view to installing the Government property. What substantiates this supposition is, that an express has arrived from above to Col. WAITE, and that he and his staff, after having been relieved on Monday, have refused their morning's ration, or parole, or reply heretofore, until 4 P. M. Preparations are being made to be in readiness. Five companies of 100 men each have been formed in this city this week, and one company of artillery will be in readiness by to-night."

The San Antonio *Ledger* has this paragraph:

"Co. MACKLIN, C. S. A., commanding the post, retained Capt JACK WILCOX, with a detachment of his cavalry company, the Alamo Rifles, to take as prisoners of war the United States officers now in the city. The officers made prisoners were: Col Carlos Waite, First Infantry; Maj J. Sprague, Eighth Infantry, Maj. Nichols Adjutant General's Department; Brevet Lieut Col. Chandler, Third Infantry; Capt A. C. Lee, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. Hartz, Eighth Infantry, Dr. Eugene Lendle, surgeon; Maj. McClure, paymaster; Dr. Langworthy, assistant surgeon Capt. Gerrard Sec nd Cavalry; Dr. Joseph Smith, assistant surgeon; Lieut. Reed, Eighth Infantry, and Capt. R. M. Potter, military storekeeper.

Lieut. Col. Hoffman, Eighth Infantry; Maj Vinton, Quartermaster's Department and Capt. A. W. Reynolds, of the same department, have not as yet been made prisoners.

Capt. Wm B. Blair, of the Commissary Department, has resigned."

SURRENDER OF FORTS.

Fort Bliss, near El Paso, has been surrendered by Col. J. D. REEVE, U. S. A., to Col. JAMES W. MOGOFFIN, State Commissioner. The United States troops intended leaving for San Antonio on the 20th. The Commissioner would receive a large supply of stores and some arms, two 6 pounders, and a large amount of ammunition. The provisions in the fort will suffice three companies for several months.

Fort Quitman has also been turned over to Col. MOGOFFIN.

The Indianola *Courier* says the schooner *Twilight* was seized by Deputy-Collector JONES, at Aransas, a few days since, for violation of the revenue laws of the Confederated States. She is a very staunch vessel, yacht built and about eighty tons burden. This vessel was lately in the employment of the United States Government, and was about to proceed under orders to the Fort at Portugas, to be there turned over to the military authorities.

The Galveston *News*, of the 27th, has the following:

"Lieut WASHINGTON, who was United States Quartermaster at Indianola has resigned and gone to Virginia. Lieut. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., took his place."

INDIANS.

The editor of the *News* has received a letter from the Indian nation, giving assurances of the kind reception the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Seminoles and Creeks gave to the Commissioners appointed to visit them by the State Convention. The tribes are slaveholders and are for secession and the Southern Confederacy. The Cherokees have "cleared out" the Abolition emissaries among them. Parson JONES, secretary of Ross, their Chief and an Abolitionist, was in such danger of his life that he kept himself locked in his room, up stairs, and permitted no one to see him, communication with him being held in writing. He will have to leave the country.

The Chickasaws wished to secede at once; the Cherokees wished to wait until the return of the delegation they had sent to Washington, to see about their funds held in trust by the United States Treasury.

All the tribes were to hold a General Council on the 8th inst.

A SIGNIFICANT OUTBREAK.

A significant outbreak is reported to have occurred in Zapata County on the Rio Grande. It appears that about forty of the citizens (half breeds) armed and marched upon Carizo, the county seat of Zapata County, with the object of preventing the civil officers taking the oath of office prescribed by the Confederate States Constitution. After starting they were joined by a band of thirty more, all well armed and organized.

This quite formidable force, after holding a council and proclaiming in favor of the United States Government, was proceeding upon Carizo when intelligence of the insurrection reached Col. FORD at Laredo. Under orders from Col FORD Capt. NOLAN with twenty three men, advanced upon and attacked the insurgents—then numbering eighty men—at a point eighteen miles from Carizo, and completely routed them, killing three and wounding six. Capt. NOLAN'S command sustained no loss.

The Brownsville *Flag* seems to think that CORTINA is at the bottom of this move, and says he has subsequently been seen on the American side of the river, within twenty miles of Brownsville, soliciting aid for another attack.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—No. 44, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Non enumerated motions.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 875, 1023, 1035, 1073, 1101, 1115, 815, 957, 1139, 1141, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1155, 1159, 1177, 1187, 1197, 1199.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1595, 1543, 1717, 427, 1249, 1731, 1737, 717, 651, 1739, 1741, 1747, 1749, 1735. *Part II.*—Nos. 298, 1376, 806, 389, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1426, 1348.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 3039, 2968, 2977, 2980, 2988, 2994½, 2969, 2978, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1897, 1053, 1054, 1055. *Part II.*—Nos. 927, 858, 936, 937, 939, 941, 942, 943, 945, 946, 947, 3076, 1896, 450, 499.

Would-be Trustees—The Nineteenth Ward School Office Contest.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel Thomas Crimmins and Frederick Schafer vs. Thomas McManus and Daniel Gallagher.—This case has been several times stated in this paper. It now comes up on appeal from a judgment ordered to be entered at the Circuit by Justice Wells, upon the verdict of a jury.

The plaintiffs claim to have been elected Trustees of the Public Schools of the Nineteenth Ward in December last, and assert that the defendants have usurped the office. The plaintiffs were not allowed their place as such officers, because it was ascertained, that upon fifty-one ballots cast for Crimmins, the vote was designated as for "Trustees of the Public Schools," instead of the word for "Common Schools," as provided by law. Had these votes been allowed, plaintiffs claim that they would have been elected by two votes. It is also alleged that Daniel Gallagher, one of the defendants illegally acted as one of the Inspectors of Election. Defendants deny all the allegations of illegality, and aver that the plaintiffs were not duly elected.

Counsel for the defendants contends that the ballots entitled for "Public Schools" were properly rejected, as they were contrary to law.

Decision reserved.

A. R. Lawrence for appellants; D. B. Taylor for respondents.

Verdict against a Policeman for Illegal Arrest.

COMMON PLEAS
Before Judge Hilton.

Harmon H. Prusser vs. Michael Walters.—This was an action for false imprisonment. Plaintiff is a grocer, doing business in Pearl-st., this City. Defendant is a policeman. In December, 1859, defendant came to the store of plaintiff, late in the afternoon, as alleged, arrested him and took him to the station house, where he was detained one night. On the next morning he was taken before a magistrate, and gave bail. It was alleged that plaintiff had assaulted defendant's wife, which was denied by plaintiff. Subsequently the plaintiff was tried on this charge, in the Court of Sessions and acquitted.

It was claimed that the arrest of plaintiff by defendant, was wholly illegal, as the defendant had no warrant or process from any magistrate or court.

Verdict for plaintiff, $500.

For plaintiff, Henry L. Clinton and A. S. Diossy.
Defendant in default.

Action to Recover Damages for Causing the Death of a Child.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

D. Bruns vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This is an action brought under the statute of 1848, by the plaintiff, as administrator of his son, Frederick Bruns, being run over and killed by a car belonging to the defendant. The deceased was but eight years old, and while returning from school on the afternoon of the 7th of April, 1859, he by some means got himself under the wheels of the cars on Tenth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-street. It is alleged that the driver of the car had sufficient warning of the danger, but did not stop the car, continuing on without taking any notice of the damage to the child. The answer avers that the accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the child, who attempted to mount the cars while in motion.

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Wm. Futterton for defendant.

Number of Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

There are fifty-one applications for admission to the Bar this Term. The examination of applicants proceeded yesterday afternoon.

Court of General Sessions.

A DIRTY FELLOW.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. ANTHON prosecuting for the people, THOMAS ROONE, indicted for indecent assault, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

JOHN BROWN, SEMPER VICTURUS.

JOHN W. BROWN, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

SAMBO IN LIMBO.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, colored, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A PICKPOCKET.

JAMES COADY, indicted for larceny from the person was next tried.

Edward S. Raymond testified that while standing in the *Tribune* Office, he heard something "click" in the neighborhood of his watch-guard; just then the prisoner, who had been standing near him, moved back, when the witness seized him; at this point the prisoner dropped the witness' watch on the floor; an officer then came in and made the arrest.

Officer Foster testified to making the arrest, and corroborated the testimony already given.

There were no other witnesses and the jury gave a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

A FAMILY SQUABBLE.

Henry J. Childs, indicted for assault and battery on his wife, was next tried.

Mrs. Childs testified that at the time of the assault, she was living apart from her husband; he came to see her early in the evening; she took hold of his hands and said, "Now, Henry, like a good man, go away, and leave me and my boy in peace;" prisoner then struck her by the arm, and violently shook her.

George W. Childs, son of the prisoner and the last witness, a lad of fourteen years of age, gave the same account of the difficulty which his mother had testified to.

Several witnesses then testified to the prisoner's good character, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty of an assault. The prisoner having a very bad character, being reputed to have four wives and having behaved improperly on the trial was remanded to the cell of the Tombs, to be sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and a fine of $250, and to stand committed until the fine is paid.

A HOMICIDE CASE.

Julia Murphy, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of Catharine Kinney, on the 30th of December last, was then tried.

John Gibson, a boy of thirteen years of age testified that on a Sunday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock he saw the deceased and prisoner engaged in the enjoyment of the female prerogative of "scolding"; soon the prisoner blew out a light which the deceased held, and then threw an earthen cup at her, hitting her in the forehead; the deceased then sat down on the floor, and began to scream; John Gibson was standing in the entry where the fray occurred; Mary Fay, the niece of the deceased, was then called, and came to the assistance of the deceased; witness went for a doctor.

Mary Fay testified that she was a niece of the deceased; both deceased and prisoner lived in the same house, and had rooms on opposite sides of the entry, where the fray occurred; witness was called by the boy Gibson, found the deceased bleeding; several pieces of broken cup, which had been thrown were removed from wounds inflicted by them in her head; she remained delirious for four weeks, when she died; the deceased was a hard drinker, and was partially intoxicated at the time of the quarrel.

The deposition of *John Green* was then read by consent. In substance it was the same as that of the first witness.

Dr. Beech's deposition was then read, stating that a *post mortem* examination of the deceased revealed the presence of an abscess on the brain, which had caused her death; this abscess resulted from the blow received.

For the defence, *Robert Searles* testified that the deceased had been struck all day in company with the deceased; after the affray, several days.

There were no further witnesses, and after the case was summed up, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy. As she had already been several months in confinement, and there was probably some doubt whether the deceased came to her death by the blow received from the prisoner, or by subsequent drunken irregularities, the Court, upon consultation with the District Attorney, sentenced the prisoner to the City Prison for twenty days.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—George J. Ferris.
For Felonious Assault—John Murphy.
For Homicide—Charles Murphy.
For Misdemeanor—Thomas Cushing, Edward S. Best, Cyrus Tanner.
For Malfeasance—Terrence Monahan.
For False Pretences—Patrick McCallum.
For Forgery—Edward Fisher.
For Burglary—John Wilson, William H. Welsh.
For Larceny—Leander Knapp, Harriet Williams, Michael Keeny, Mary Shepherd, Alice McDonald.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*William Schofield et al. vs. William Burns et al.*—Motion granted, with stay of proceedings for thirty days.

Joan H. Browning vs. Berthelf Manufacturing Co.—Motion granted as to the money received by the President of the company.

Nelson Kelly vs. William Williams.—Motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew motion.

Nicholas Quackenbosh vs. Samuel P. Danchay.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Hall et al. vs. Light et al.*—Referred to Samuel Jones.

Same vs. Same.—Referee appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Harris vs. Nichols.*—Case settled and with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

BRADY, J.—*Wilson et al Graham et al.*—Motion denied with $10 cost, to abide event, but with liberty to defendant to award within ten days.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 8.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	88⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	78⅛	
6,000	Treas. 12 P ct. N.	103⅛	
2,000	Tenn. 5s '90.	47	
2,000	do	s3	46⅜
10,000	Vir. 5s.	c	46⅜
5,000	do	s10	44⅜
12,000	do	s7	45
1,000	do	c	46
5,000	Missouri 6s.	s5	46⅜
1,000	do		46⅜
13,000	do		46⅜
10,000	do	s10	46⅜
12,000	do	s10	46⅜
8,000	do	s3	46⅜
4,000	N. C. State 6s.		60
5,000	do	s10	58
2,000	Cal 8s, '75.		73⅜
6,000	N. Y. C Pa., '76.		100
7,000	F. R. 3d M. R. '83		84
14,000	Ill Cen R. Bs.		92
1,000	Mich C 8 p.c 1st M. S. F. Con Bs.		94⅜
5	Corn Ex Bank.		78
5	Park Bank.		95
5	Park of N. Y.		85
3	Mer'cpol'n Bk.		90
83	el. & R. C. Co.		82
25	Penn. Coal Co.		75
125	ac. M. St. Co.		70
845	N. Y Cen. R.		73
815	do.	s3	74⅞
100	do.	s30	75
300	do.	s30	75⅛
150	do.		74⅜
10	Erie Railroad		24
30	do.		23½
100	do.		23⅜
100	do.		23⅛
10	Erie R. Ass. St'k.		21
250	Reading Railroad.		32⅝

100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		13⅜
100	do		13⅝
25	M. S. & N. I. G'd S.		29⅛
100	do		29⅜
00	Panama R.	s30	101
5	do		102
60	In & Cin. R.		33
20	N. J. Cen. R.		105
150	Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	s5	63⅛
50	do	s	63⅛
150	do	s10	63⅛
250	do	c	63⅜
300	do	s3	63⅛
150	do	c	63⅜
50	do	c	63⅝
50	do	s4	63⅜
50	do	s10	63
50	do	s15	63
10	do	c	63

@¼d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 2s 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s.; Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d @35s.; Tallow, 22s 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@ 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard. 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 25s @27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork, with Wheat in bulk for orders, 11½d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 900 tons, from Shedinac to Liverpool, Deals, at £4 5s.; two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 15s.; one, 870 tons, from Bangor to Liverpool, £3 13s; a bark, 543 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, £4; one, 518 tons, hence to Gloucester, E., 24,000 bushels Wheat, 9½d. in bulk and bags; one, 565 tons, to a port in the English Channel, Corn, 9½d. in ship's bags; a brig, 296 tons, to Cork and a market, Sugar, in boxes and bags, 2/6 6d., or if to a direct port, 30s.; a bark, 350 tons, to Belfast, Wheat, 10d. in ship's bags; a brig, 199 tons, to Marseilles, extra Pipe Staves, $50, and 1,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 3¾c.; a bark, 261 tons, to Cadiz, heavy Pipe Staves $40; Light Pipe, $35; a schooner, 390 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a British bark, same voyage, Flour, $1 37½; a new brig, 199 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 ₩ bbl., and one, 174 tons, same voyage, $3,100, both having the privilege of returning to Cork for orders by payment of $250 additional; a British brig, 136 tons, to Belize, Honduras and back, $1,550; a brig, 200 tons, to Demerara, $1,100; one, 196 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., $1,100; one, 285 tons, to south side Cuba and back. Sugar, 36c., Melado, 34c., and Molasses, $3 ₩ 110 gallons on deck; a brig, 300 tons, to north side Cuba and back, and the steamer *Matanzas*, to the Government, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 26
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 15
North Britain	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Dutton	Southampton	New York	June 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	June 14

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n	May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 11
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 11
Baltimore	New-York	Southampt'n	May 15
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Europa	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and tradesmen.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 462 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

THE MAN WHO WAS SEEN TO PICK UP the pocket-book dropped at the corner of Catharine-lane and Broadway, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., belonging to L. D. NICKERSON, will do well to return the property to the owner and save a unpleasant consequence, as he is known to the subscriber, who resides at No. 16 Coenties slip. L. D. NICKERSON.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. References first-class.

MR. OLIVERA AND FAMILY HAVE ARrived from Havana, per steamer *Cahawba*, and are stopping at Lafarge House, New-York, and shall be happy to see Mr. PERDO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIER'S POCKET AND KNAPSACK.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

Instituted at Boston, 1814, is now publishing a series of small books and tracts, adapted to the wants of volunteer soldiers, and fitted in size and binding for their pockets and knapsacks. These, and other publications of the same society, may be obtained at the Tract Depository, No. 13 Bible House, Astor place.

I. W. BRINKERHOFF, Agent.

N B.—Donations are solicited to enable the Committee to make grants of their publications to the Army.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS —Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bells Nos 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound, cloth board, embossed gilt 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Publishers, HORACE WATERS, and IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York, and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. R. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keitts & Woods, St. Louis.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WASHINGTON Height, Hudson River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. The Woodland Park House is now open for the reception of permanent guests. This spacious mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge. Bathing, boating and fishing; excellent stabling. Families desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed, it being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. Applications for rooms can be made at the Hotel st. Germain, corner of 57th-av. and 23d-st.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, within 300 feet of the depôt at Mount Vernon, Westchester County N. Y. Inquire of JNO. WILEY, on the premises Shephen's-av., corner of 5th-av., or of W. G. WILEY, American Exchange Bank New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMILIES AND SIngle gentlemen desiring summer board, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, in a house convenient to depôt, commanding a fine view of the river. Fare by boat, 10 cents. Dinner at 6. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st. Prospect Hill.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark; distance, ¾ hour from New-York with constant communication. Good board and moderate terms. Address H. B. G., Box No. 1,890 Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAME BRUTTKAY is now prepared to take a limited number of boarders, for the Summer months. References: J. B. Locke, No. 81 Reade st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—A number of very pleasant rooms on Broadway, third house above the monument. Apply on the premises, or address H. D., Box No. 3,976, Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make arrangements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No. 2 N. R., at 8, 11½, 3½ and 5½; from Dey st., at 10½ and 4½. Only 35 minutes from New-York.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cossens, No. 73 Warren st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE FAMILY BOARDING-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER hotel or select family resort, within convenient driving distance from the City. Would be let to a party every way unexceptionable. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their spacious new rooms, NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY.

A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of tea rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood marble top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood book shelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall lights and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut buffets extension tables and chairs; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

N. B.—The sale will include a large assortment of parlor and stair carpeting; also a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 9 AND 10, At 10½ o'clock, each day.

Sale of superb importation of real Carrara marble Statuary, elegant vases of classic designs, busts, urns, groups, &c.

Signor Topi, of Italy, respectfully announces the above collection of elegant statuary and vases will be found the most elegant ever offered in this City. The varieties of vases includes elaborately carved agate, bardiglio, verde antique, Sienna and white marble; also, alabaster, Grecian, Roman, Neapolitan, Florentine, and other classic and admired forms. He also offers a most beautiful assortment of very fine Bohemian glassware, from the Royal Manufactory at Prague such as vases, decanters, etagere ornaments, toilet bottles and sets, dessert services, fruit sets, and a select variety of heavy silver-plated goods, bronzes, &c.; French decorated china. The above collection will be sold without reserve.

Housekeepers will find this a rare chance to obtain real gems of art, as well as useful and ornamental goods.

The collection will be on exhibition Wednesday, the 8th inst.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $9,000 WORTH OF BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture and bronze and marble works of art contained in the 5-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which is in perfect order and to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, consisting of elegant rosewood 7 octave piano forte; 3 solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel, with slip covers; mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, tapestry and Wilton carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, artistic bronze statuary, etageres silk and lace curtains, with elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, in oak, rosewood and mahogany of every description; mattresses, bedding, &c.; fine oil-paintings, silverware, cut glass, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement. Sale rain or shine.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 East 23d-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel, mahogany do., in hair cloth, Brussels tapestry carpets, elegant mantel mirrors, centre tables, &c.; fine oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany and cottage chamber suites, hair mattresses, bedding and mirrors; also, solid oak dining-room furniture, elegant French decorated China dinner set, white China do., cut-glass ware, crockery, &c.; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

R. W. TILTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., of superior workmanship, Will be sold at auction by TILTON, MORRALL & MAY, On THURSDAY, May 9, 1861, At 12 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 459 Broadway, N. Y.

Persons wishing to dispose of vehicles or horses at this sale, will please leave their address by Tuesday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF SECOND-HAND CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., Comprising from 250 to 300 velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, with a number of mats, rugs, stair-carpets, oil cloths, matting, &c., &c. FRIDAY, May 10, at 9 o'clock, At the Central Salesrooms, Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts. Catalogues on Thursday evening.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 353 5th av.:

Splendid sale of household furniture, all of the most costly description and made by A. Roux or Belter, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, Brussels do., parlor suite of richly open-work carved rosewood, covered in flowered satin, elaborately carved etagere, plate glass and satin-wood, centre table, made in two parts for card tables, curtains of real satin brocade, with trimmings of the most costly description, lace do., large pier and mantel glasses, real bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets, piano-forte carved in rosewood, made by Persson, clock and shade with moving and singing birds, folding-leaf tables, large and costly vases, Parians, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Oak buffet, carved in fruit and flowers; extension table to match, chairs do., covered in figured reps, curtains to match, fine French China dinner and tea-set, cut-glass, real silver tea-set and table wares.

BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, chairs, &c., suite in rosewood, covered crimson satin damask curtains, bookcases and secretary, library table carved walnut jewel-boxes, superb clock with large bronze figures China and ormolu sliding chandeliers, bedding, mattresses, and other elegant furniture. Can be examined on Tuesday, 8th the day before the sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, AT 1 O'CLOCK, IN front of salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable gray horses, about 16 hands high, 6 and 9 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, either in single or double harness, and under and over saddle, free and paunch drivers, free from all vices and tricks. Sold on account of the present owner being ordered away with his regiment; they cost him $500; have been turned out all Winter.

ALSO,

A beautiful pair bay Shetland ponies (sisters), 3 and 4 years old; 7 hands high, warranted sound; kind and gentle in single and double harness; both good under the saddle, without tricks or vice of any kind; have been used by ladies and children.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks bonds, and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 13.

Courier and Enquirer, Express, News, Evening Post, and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

ALBERT H NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY GEORGE COOK TO DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of first-class furniture, made expressly for City use viz:—Parlor suites of fine styles, and in various coverings; chamber suits, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; dining room furniture, library furniture; book cases, buffets, centre tables, mattresses, oilcloth, silver plated ware, &c; also, one elegant rosewood piano, seven-octave, nearly new.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., consisting of fresh City made and custom goods, adapted to City and country trade.

J. H. BUALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, carpets, cigars, stoves, kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—HOUSE IN THE COUNtry; delightfully located on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt, commanding a fine view of the Long Island Sound; beautiful scenery and drives; the house has 13 rooms, thoroughly furnished with handsome and expensive furniture; about an acre of ground; garden all made; barn, stable, &c.; horse and carriage for sale, if desired; rent moderate. Address F. A. C., Box No. 2,985 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 5 or 20 acres of land, fine garden and fruit; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished, the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Hempstead harbor, at Glen Cove; about two hours from New-York by steamer; lawn running to the water; fine stable, garden, fruit, shades, &c., &c. Price for the season, $1,050. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A WELL FURNISHED house, suitable for a boarding-house for Southerners, with every comfort; gas, range, bath, garden, graperies and shade; large airy rooms, and near the ferries. Rent low. Apply at No. 260 Bridge-st. Also, a suite of furnished rooms for gentlemen in a handsome location.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone house, with all modern improvements, to let for the Commissioner would receive a large supply of for the Summer, at $100 per month, in Second place, Brooklyn. Apply or address J. L. VANDEWATER, No. 14 Wall st., Room No. 5.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED, AL so an unfurnished house, at Yonkers; both near the depôt, and boat-landings, yet retired and beautifully located, with good view; gas throughout, water in the kitchen, and other improvements. Terms moderate. Address S. H. G., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—To let, furnished, a very desirable country place, with about 25 acres in fine order, fruited and shaded; stables, two cows, gardener, &c., &c. Rent, all told, $1,250 for the season. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Place st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.—Twelve miles from the City, and near steamboat landing. Apply to EDWARD WILLIS Grocers Bank, Barclay-st. or to CHAS. R. SWORDS, No. 31 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 128 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM and pantry with board suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen in a first-class house with a private family. Location fine; all the comforts of a home, at a moderate price. Dinner at 6. Apply for three days, at No. 128 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsiring pleasant rooms in a first-class house, with all the improvements, where there are but few boarders, can obtain such by addressing P. S., Brooklyn Post-office. Also, a room for a single gentleman; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNITURED rooms with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, will be let at No. 118 East 14th st. House first-class and board excellent; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in an American family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed on very reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 36 Charlton-st.

BOARDING—AT NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The entire second floor, together or separate, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PARTIAL BOARD, WITH COMfortably furnished rooms suitable for one or two persons, with all the privileges of a home, may be obtained at No. 105 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can find good board and rooms on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway. No. 33 Clinton place.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SECOnd story front rooms, on the whole floor, to let with full board, in first-class house, No. 5 West 29th st., opposite 5th-av. Hotel. Also, a front hall bedroom.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms on the 3d floor may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—OR TO LET.—FOR PRICE A SMALL House up town to let with board, if desired to a small American family. Some furniture would be taken in exchange. Address S. K., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 185 East 21st-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or en suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 13 East 38th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 53 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry, and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, in a convenient location, with a private family, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and board in a private family at No. 309 State-st., near Court. Dinner at 6. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in a small private family; the house is beautifully located a short distance from South Ferry. Apply at No. 26 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkins' place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; house first-class; reference required.

A NEW SPLENDID ROOMS CAN BE NOW be had at No. 32 East 14th st., with board, for families or single gentlemen; this location is very desirable, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union Park; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is elegantly furnished; breakfast from 7 to 10, and dinner at 6; best of references given and required; a choice of rooms can now be had; terms moderate. Apply at the house.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

A YOUNG MAN OF A VERY RESPECTable family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can find the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD like to room together can have a handsomely-furnished parlor, and bedroom attached, on the second floor, with gas, bath, closets, &c., at a very moderate rent; first class neighborhood. Call at No. 47 West 27th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF SECOND STORY front rooms, or the whole floor, to let, with full board, in first-class house No. 6 West 34th-st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel; also, a front hall bedroom; fine Summer location, and desirable for families not wishing to incur the expenses of a hotel.

109 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—LARGE and well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; house and location one of the finest in the City; dinner at 6 o'clock; a billiard table in the house or the use of the guests. First-class reference required.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs. A French family have a handsomely furnished front parlor and bed-room; also a single room to let, with or without breakfast, to gentlemen only. House first-class. Terms moderate. Convenient to cars and stages.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 23d-st., near 8th-av., in a first-class house, can accommodate a few gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED back parlor in a first-class house to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at $5 per week. Good reference given and required; and location West 12th-st. between 5th and 6th-avs. Address S. L., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET.—A GENTLEman and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Suite of rooms on second floor, front and rear, together or separately, well furnished all new; private table, if desired; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 20 West 35th st.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY, in the vicinity of Oxford st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn. One good sized unfurnished room required, with pantry. Applicant furnishes everything but gas. Terms $4 per week. Apply at No. 134 Oxford-st.

BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, wish to let a handsomely furnished room, with bath adjoining, to two gentlemen; dinner at 6½; terms moderate. Apply at No. 236 Jay-st.

REMOVAL.—MRS. CONT WILL REMOVE MAY 1, to No. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., where she will have single rooms and one or two suites of rooms, with private table if desired. Apply, till May 1, at No. 19 University-place.

ROOMS TO LET.—A HANDSOME PARLOR, finely furnished as a sleeping-room, will be let low to one or two gentlemen, in the private family, No. 19 West 9th-st. Also, a smaller bedroom. Gas and bath. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOM—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a small house, occupied by a genteel French family, without children. Good chance to secure the French language and music. Inquire at No. 26 East 24th st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., wish to dispose of one or two rooms, to a single gentleman, or gentleman and wife; satisfactory references given if required. Address C. O., Box No. 132 *Times* office.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN OF QUIET HABits, a fine front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a private house, near the 8th-av. Hotel, without board. Apply between the hours of 3 and 5, P. M., or after 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 1 West 26th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS on second and third floors, with closets, gas, water, &c., in the first-class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with board. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 132 East 14th-st.

NO. 38 BEACH ST., (ST. JOHN'S PARK)—TO let, with board, large, pleasant rooms, suitable for families; also, single rooms for gentlemen; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

NO. 42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A HANDsome, furnished parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, to let, with board; also, two single rooms; location most desirable; house first class. Dinner at 6.

NO. 55 EAST TWELFTH-STREET—FIRST House from Broadway.—A furnished back parlor and adjoining room to let; also, furnished rooms on the upper floors; location desirable; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, BY a lady and son, immediately, with a good view and near the water. Terms moderate. Address E. N., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—AT THE EAST SIDE OF the City by a young lady who works out by the day. Address M. J. S., Station D, Astor place Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO LET.—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO LET two furnished front bedrooms to gentlemen without board. Location 14th st., near 3d av. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,741 Post-office, New-York.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 26th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT NO. 52 EAST 8th-st., near Union Park. The location is quiet and central, and easy of access, by stage or cars.

ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN—In 34th st., near 5th av.; first-class house, private family. Address OMEGA, Box 134 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had by applying at No. 41 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE IN CANADA.

FOR SALE—A cottage in the picturesque town of Port Hope, Canada West, on north shore of Lake Ontario, six hours from Rochester, well fitted up for a genteel residence, with all modern conveniences; two acres of land beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, good stables, ice house, &c. Fine hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to P. C. CLARKE, care Jones, Haycock & Co., Ottawa, C. W.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable waterfront. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swan, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, (containing 10 rooms, with garret and cellar) barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit-trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the Newtown and Maspeth plank-road, about 4 miles from Williamsburgh ferries, 3½ from the village of Newtown. Stages pass the door every hour to and from Newtown and the Peck-slip and Grand st. ferries. This property must be sold to close the estate. For terms, inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., or CATHARINE E. SWAN, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A PARTLY furnished country seat; the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near Westchester and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen garden, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 45 minutes of the cars, 2 minutes of the steamboats, and one hour of the City. Rent $900. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—To be let, a cottage containing eleven rooms, cellar, wood-house, &c., pump, stone sink, cooking-range, closets and fixtures. The house was papered and painted last year, and is ready for immediate occupation. There is a garden (cropped), plantation, walks, &c. The situation is in the village, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of the landing and railroad station. Rent, $275 for the year, or $200 to 1st November. For further information, apply to the owner, W. H. SAUNDERS, near the premises.

TO RENT AT PEEKSKILL—FOR SUMMER, 1 year or term of years, a house with 14 rooms, lighted with gas; five minutes' walk from Hudson River railroad; large lot, well shaded and fruited. Rent, $300, apply to D. J. HALSHT, Peekskill. Also, in Cold Spring, opposite West Point, a large house, barn, carriage house and 3½ acres of land; is well shaded; abundance of fruit, and three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt. Rent, $275. Apply to O. M. SAXTER, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE, two-story house, piazzas front and rear, with two-story kitchen attached; gas throughout, also large garden, with a variety of fruit and shade trees; stable for two horses and carriage. A very desirable neighborhood, and about eleven minutes' walk from depôt; trains leave hourly. Rent low. Apply to WM. J. MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, A LARGE HOUSE, nearly new, 40 by 45 feet; two parlors, dining room, sitting-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S TAEATRE—Jessie Brown.

WINTER GARDEN—Hiawatha—A Regular Fix.

CHATHAM THEATRE—Wreck Ashore—Lost Ship—Gipsey Farmer

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bowled Out—Anderson; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61. Curiosities at all Hours.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In consequence of a serious accident to our special Washington correspondent, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere, our dispatches from the Capital this morning are not so full as usual. The most important development relative to the plans of the Government is in regard to the concentration of troops at Cairo—special orders having gone forward from the War Department to assemble a large additional force at that point immediately. This is in consequence of the threatening reports which come from Tennessee and elsewhere down the Mississippi, to the effect that Gen. Pillow and other desperate secession leaders contemplate a descent upon the place. At the time of going to press with our first edition it is not positively known whether troops have passed though Baltimore, though as everything was apparently in readiness for the movement, and it has been positively ordered, it is most likely that they have. Sherman's Battery was to precede the Pennsylvania troops, and Gen. Butler's command at the Relay House was to act in concert with them in case any difficulty should occur.

Jeff. Davis' army is rapidly concentrating in Virginia, and it is probable, notwithstanding the assurances of Gov. Letcher to the contrary, that unless he is forestalled by some decisive movement on the part of the Government, he will soon have a sufficient number of men in the vicinity of Washington to warrant him in taking the initiative in hostilities there. Besides the troops already mentioned, a Louisiana regiment reached Richmond on Monday, and fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battalion of Alabamians have reached Lynchburgh, while at Norfolk are about four thousand troops, including two companies from Georgia. Norfolk and Craney Island are being fortified in all directions, and all persons who refuse to work on the batteries willingly are being impressed for that service. The authorities of Norfolk are evidently extremely fearful of a visitation from the direction of Fortress Monroe.

There seems to be now not the slightest probability that Maryland will whirl into the secession vortex which has sucked in the majority of her Southern sisters. The Legislature has taken warning from the menacing attitude assumed by the people, and will not even authorize a Convention to consider the subject. It was voted unanimously on Tuesday night not to do so. It is thought the Legislature will adjourn this week, to meet again some time in July. A bill is now before the Senate to send Peace Commissioners to Washington, Montgomery, and several of the States, but there is no chance for its passage. The time for peace commissioners has passed. In view of the pecuniary embarrassments resulting from the stoppage of business, it has been thought proper to enact a stay law, which has passed both Houses. The Governor has no choice but to sign it, as he possesses no veto power.

A letter from on board one of the United States vessels off Pensacola discloses the important fact that the rebels in possession there intend, in case they are likely to be worsted in an encounter with the Federal forces, to destroy Pensacola, Warrington and the Navy-yard, by blowing up and burning. This has been ascertained through spies, who assert that the powder has already been placed and the trains laid for the purpose. Warrington is said to be now entirely deserted by its inhabitants, and the houses are occupied by rebel soldiers.

The lightboat recently stolen by the rebels from Windmill Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, has been recaptured by Lieut. Crosby, of the Navy, who has been for several days in search of her. He succeeded in finding her at last, about twelve miles up the Great Wycomico River, in Virginia, and brought her safely into Annapolis. The log shows that she was taken possession of about a month ago, by three armed schooners.

The Government is making every effort to prevent the shipment down the Mississippi of arms, munitions and provisions to the seceded States. The Surveyor of Customs at Louisville has been instructed, within a day or two, to intercept all such cargoes. Louisville having recently shown herself to be a strong Union city, there will probably be no difficulty in enforcing these orders to the letter.

The State Military Board at Albany have determined to raise thirty-four additional regiments, with a view to future contingencies—making a force of thirty thousand men. The action of the Board so far will be regarded as perfectly proper, in view of the present condition of affairs; but the manner in which it is proposed to organize the new levy, as detailed by our Albany correspondent, will be likely to create much dissatisfaction. In fact, it is doubtful whether any considerable number of men can be found to give their assent to it. Instead of allowing the volunteers to organize regiments with the privilege of choosing their own officers, it is proposed that they shall be organized by companies, to assemble at a common rendezvous, to be disposed of as the State authorities may see fit.

A party of fifty West Point Cadets, on their way to Washington to be commissioned as second lieutenants, were detained in Philadelphia on Tuesday night by the police, on the supposition that they were about to join the Secessionists. The mistake, however, was soon rectified, and they proceeded on their way rejoicing.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. Lott, left this port yesterday for Liverpool, with 148 passengers, and $4,795 in specie. Among the passengers was W. S. Thayer, Esq., United States Consul to Egypt.

A letter received by the Brititish Consul from Miramichi, N. B., mentions the loss of the schooner *Spray* and cargo, the Captain and crew having arrived at Guadaloupe.

The United States Marshal late on Tuesday night effected the arrest of a German named Quietfeldt, at Ravenswood, with a large quantity of spurious coin of the Republic of Bolivia, together with presses, dies and other parapernalia of the counterfeiter, in his possession. He was committed for examination.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, the Nineteenth Ward School Trustee contest was heard, on appeal from a judgment entered below by Justice Welles. Decision was reserved. Fifty-one applications are made for admission to the Bar. The examination proceeded yesterday afternoon. In the Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge Hilton, Harmon H. Prusser recovered a verdict for $500 against Michael Walters, a policeman, for false imprisonment. Defendant did not appear. In the General Sessions there were three cases tried, one for homicide, resulting in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree; one for larceny and one for assault and battery, resulting in convictions. Besides these there were several pleas and sentences, the longest term imposed being two years and six months in State Prison.

The Stock Exchange, yesterday, after a fair business in the morning at the advance of Tuesday, broke down 1@2 ₩ cent. in the afternoon, and closed heavy. New-York Central, 72; Illinois Central, 61. No change in Money or Exchange rates.

The General Markets were more active, yesterday, for Cotton and Flour, at firmer rates; as well as for Wheat, at irregular quotations; and Rice and Sugars at buoyant prices. Corn, Hay and Whisky declined, yet were in moderate request. A fair inquiry prevailed for Resin, Tallow and the principal kinds of Provisions. Fish, Coffee, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Salt, Molasses, Teas and Tobacco were sparingly purchased. The freight engagements were rather limited, with 627 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets the supply of animals is abundant having been larger for the week past than during any previous week since January. The demand is brisk, however, and with the exception of live hogs, the markets were cleared out last evening, the ruling prices being a little in advance of the previous week's market. The receipts of all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 4,637 beef cattle; 77 fresh milch cows; 787 veal calves; 6,031 sheep and lambs; and 10,102 live hogs—total, 21,634. At yesterday's general weekly market, the best beef cattle sold at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight; medium grades 8c.@8¾c., and down to 7c. for poor; average of all sales about 8¼c. Milch cows advanced $3@$6 ₩ head; all sold. Veals, a few of the best, 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb., live weight, generally at 4c.@5c. Sheep, sheared, $2 50@$5 each, or 4c.@5½c, ₩ lb., live weight, according to quality. Spring lambs $3@$6 each. Live hogs, corn-fed, 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb. live weight, with a large number unsold.

Two Months of History.

When two months ago President Lincoln, in his Inaugural, declared his purpose to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government," he gave utterance to a conviction of duty rather than to a foreordained policy. It is obvious that the means through which these ends were to be obtained were as indeterminate in his mind as they were in the popular mind. It is equally obvious now that he, like everybody else, greatly underestimated the imminency and magnitude of the National Crisis. "You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government," he said to men who, for years, had been engaged in secretly weaving a web of treason whose intricate design is only now being disclosed. He evidently thought that conciliation and compromise would suffice to win back those whom he regarded in the light of erring children, and that, in his own words, "the better angels of our nature, touching the mystic chords of memory, would again swell the chorus of the Union." All was to be settled by diplomacy and nobody hurt.

It would be absurd to blame in Mr. Lincoln the absence of a prophetic spirit to which no one any more than he can lay claim. But what *is* absurd is the claim, urged in certain quarters, of this very prescience on the part of the Administration, and of a conscious shaping of events which it is very clear have been brought about by purely impersonal forces.

The course of events since the 4th of March—and what pregnant years of history are shut up in that brief chronology!—presents as much a subject for gratitude as for wonder and astonishment. Viewed theoretically, the development of the series of events that have marked the past two months—events so adapted in time and nature to the exigencies in which the American Republic found itself—has been so marvelous as to assume the character of a purely providential ordainment. All that has been done by the Executive of this Nation, and all it has refrained from doing, have been overruled for good. Its forbearance—which *might* have been fatal—becomes a high act of judicial magnanimity, and leaves the Rebels without excuse in the eyes of the whole world. Its active measures, too, have been in every case evoked by open and flagrant hostilities on the part of those who seek the destruction of the Republic—the Proclamation of April 15, following the assault on Sumter; the blockade of Southern ports succeeding the hoisting of the pirate flag on the part of the League of mutineers. It is no time, in the face of this great national deliverance, to put forth the claims of a shallow egotism; it is a time for gratitude and awe towards that divinity that shapes our ends beyond the power of man's wit or wisdom.

It is, by this time, sufficiently evident that the distinguishing quality of the elected Head of this Government is a thorough democracy—an entire and perfect sympathy with the people. His whole policy has been a faithful reflex of the popular conscience and convictions, and in its successive changes registers the successive elevations of the flood-tide of popular sentiment. When the nation seemed anxious for a peaceable solution, he spared no effort to bring a peaceable solution about. When the nation, weary of the clamor of those infatuated men, said let them go, he too said "Go, but constitutionally." It would be impossible to indicate with more concision the growth of the national policy, than is done by Mr. Seward in his instructions to Mr. Dayton, in which he refers to a period when it was thought that "force would not be resorted to, to coerce the so-called seceding States into submission to the Federal authority, and that the only solution of the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the Constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claim to a separate sovereignty." He adds—and there is an immense history in the leap—"*the time when these questions had any pertinency or plausibility has passed away.*"

To have reached the elevation of this State paper, (which may be regarded as the expression of the mature views of the Administration,) is truly to have risen to the dignity of the situation. It leaves the doctrine of the Inaugural far in the rear. But, indeed, it would be unfair to read the Inaugural in the light of the sublime conflagration of patriotism which now illumines the Free States. In reaching this elevation both People and Administration have been led along by the education of events. We have all learned much by these months' history. The entire national mind has been subjected to a profound educational process, the result of which has been to sweep away forever baleful fallacies that have long lurked in the theory of this Government, and to evoke clearly in the public consciousness the true principles of our national life.

Among the formative influences that have conspired to bring about this result, the Press has exercised that primary power which it is its glory to wield in a Democracy. And if it it be needful with sharp and barbed words to address the Councils of the nation, those words will henceforth, as heretofore, be forthcoming. We attribute to President Lincoln no such shallow and short-sighted opinions on this score as were put into his mouth the other day. As matters now stand, however, the perfect harmony existing between the body and the head of this nation is a subject of the sincerest congratulation. It would be strange indeed, if, with the admirable combination of qualities that mark the people and the Executive, a prompt solution of the national troubles is not brought about. Meantime, let it never for a moment be forgotten that the whole honor, blood and treasure of the Free States are pledged with open and fore-looking eyes, to a vigorous, swift, anticipating and *offensive* war to make an end of this business.

Spurious and Dishonest Patriotism.—One by one, as the Southern States secede, or get ready to secede, a salvo of big guns is let off in the Legislative Halls. The following is a specimen, the immense reverberations of which reached us two or three days ago:

"The Legislature has appropriated one million dollars for the defence of the State."

It is an undeniable fact, that the State making this grand appropriation never had a million dollars in its Treasury; that it owes today twenty-five millions of dollars; that it has paid its interest only for several years past by selling new bonds, and getting deeper in debt; and finally, that it has only saved itself from protest in New-York, on the 1st of July coming, by a forced loan from its Banks, extorted under fear of losing their charters! Such a State "appropriate a million of dollars for defence!" Defence against what? Defence against the Government that gave it existence, protection and wealth—a wealth well-nigh spent by the profligate herd of traitors that now direct her destinies!

If Missouri would be honest—for it is of Missouri we speak—let her send the "million of dollars" here so flippantly appropriated for treasonable purposes, to New-York, and invest it in her own discredited bonds at 40 cents on the dollar, thus reducing her indebtedness *two and a half millions of dollars.* Her "defence" will be cared for, as of old, by the Federal Government, without its costing her people a cent.

The Grand Vindication of Free Society.

The weakness of the South in all the material elements of wealth and social stability is most strikingly manifested in every seceded State. There is, in the nature of things, no reason why secession should affect the regular workings of society in the Southern States more seriously than in the Northern. The result to each section is the same. There is a loss of trade, there is a failure of confidence, there is a general derangement of business. And in each section there is accepted war, and all the exhausting preparations going on to meet it. If any difference were seen, one would expect to find the Northern communities more disturbed, and their business more shattered by the existence of hostilities; because of the notorious fact that the Southern people owe many millions of dollars to Northern merchants and manufacturers, and that payment is almost universally withheld. This fact of the practical confiscation of perhaps two hundred millions of dollars of Northern property by the people at the South, would incline us to think that comparative ease would pervade their section—while with us of the Free States would be found the ruin and dismay resulting from a state of almost universal bankruptcy.

But what are the facts? We do not pretend to deny the existence of a very general prostration of business in the manufacturing and commercial communities of the Free States. But as a small compensation, the agricultural interests are reaping and will reap greater rewards. Neither do we deny the happening of numerous failures, and severe resulting hardships in the sale and sacrifice of property to meet liabilities. These disasters will leave many families poor that thought themselves rich; but they accept their lot with courage and patience in most cases, feeling that it is the fortune of honorable war. The aspect of Northern society in this time of trial, so far from causing discouragement and pain, or from exciting alarm, is actually a source of confidence and pleasure—almost of exultation. We find Northern society withstanding the shock of the most terrible calamity that can befall any people—that of civil war—without a sign of shaking. We find it accepting the loss of millions without a serious loss of solvency and vigor. We find it stand in full view of a storm of anarchy and demoralization that prevails among a people lately their intimates and friends, and not a ripple of disorder breaks on the surface of its own placid home. No laws are suspended here. No "military boards" supersede the civil officers. No imperative mandate of the State relieves a citizen of his debts or appropriates his substance to a superior necessity of war.

In the seceded States how different is all this. Notwithstanding what has been stolen from the North by commercial repudiation, almost universal bankruptcy prevails. The Banks set the example by suspending payments on their notes; and now, in Richmond, specie cannot be had on a Virginia bank-bill for less than from 15 to 25 per cent. discount. In Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, a like discredit of Banks may be seen. The treasuries of all the seceding States are long since utterly exhausted, and their authorities have been trying in vain to obtain loans to replenish them. Although the money is wanted for "the defense of the State," in no case can it be had.

As for the people in general, they are so deeply involved in debt, that on the first mutterings of revolution they cried out for relief; and now, we believe, in every seceded State, acts have been passed to suspend all civil processes, by abolishing or postponing the sessions of the Courts. The Georgia Legislature granted an amnesty of a year to all debtors. Her confederates have interposed, with greater or less obstructions, between debtor and creditor. The Convention of Virginia capped the climax of despotism by abolishing all rights of property (represented by debt) indefinitely. By an ordinance passed on the 30th of April, entitled "An ordinance to provide against the sacrifice of property," and to suspend proceedings in certain cases, it is provided that "no execution other than in favor of the Commonwealth, or *against non-residents*, shall be issued from the date hereof, by any Court of Record or magistrate, for the sale of property, until otherwise provided by law." If any execution be already issued, the ordinance provides that the debtor may execute a forthcoming bond, payable when "the ordinance is repealed," and on so doing, his property shall be free from levy, or if levied on, shall be returned to him. If the debtor offers no such bond, then the officer shall summon an Appraising Board to value his property according to what it would have been worth on the 6th of November last, and "unless the said property shall sell *for the full amount of such valuation*, it shall be restored to the debtor without lien!"

But we need not extend the list of evidences that society in the seceded States is thoroughly disorganized. Laws are set aside—the administration of justice is suspended—the rights of property valueless—the collection of debts impossible—and a terrible reign of terror everywhere prevailing, compelling every man to give his property or his life to carry out the will of the despotic, revolutionary mob.

If there were lacking, to any mind in America, proof of the transcendent merit of free society, and of the utter demoralization and danger of the slave institution to a society based on it, it would be found in the present picture afforded by the Northern and Southern States, while suffering the pangs and paroxysms of war.

Beware of Impostors.—Our citizens cannot be too watchful against being imposed upon by persons pretending to collect money for purposes connected with the war. Very many swindlers naturally seize upon the present patriotic excitement, and the universal disposition to aid the military movement in every possible way, to replenish their own pockets by false pretences.

No money should be given to any unknown person, for any purpose, unless he brings full credentials as to character, and written authority to make collections, from the proper authorities.

A Shower of Proclamations.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation full of lofty sentences and abounding in big words, calling upon Virginians to "rally in defence of the State," to "uphold the flag of the Commonwealth," and "maintain the rights of the South." All this means a call upon the traitors and disloyal men, of whom he is the chief, in the once patriotic and true old State of Virginia, to arm against the Republic of which her own Washington was the founder, and against a Constitution which her Jefferson, her Madison and Monroe—names so dear to the American people—aided so largely in framing,

Of all the treason against the Constitution and Union, that of Virginia is the rankest, the most inexcusable and the meanest. The noble and true patriots of her past history are dishonored, and the graves of her wise and true men polluted by it. Of all the States, there is not one so linked to the Union by hallowed memories, by ties which all mankind in all ages have regarded as sacred, as Virginia. Her history bears the names dearest to the American heart—of patriots who labored most, fought most, sacrificed most and suffered most for that Union which her degenerate sons would shiver to-day. Of all the States, she has least cause of complaint. She has enjoyed more of the patronage, more of the offices, and exercised a greater influence in shaping the policy of the Government, than any other State. She has asked nothing that has not been granted—demanded nothing that has not been conceded. And yet hers is the heart that is foulest with treason, the hand that threatens to be reddest with the blood of loyal and true men!

The Governor of South Carolina has issued his proclamation, and though representing the smallest save one of all the seceding States, his tone is the loudest, his boast the largest, and his words the biggest of them all. We can respect Georgia for her real strength, while we execrate her treason. She was among the strong States of the Union, and is strongest among those that have seceded, and might, therefore, speak with something of power; but for little South Carolina, the verriest bantam of the secession brood, to flap its puny wings and crow so defiantly, is one of the jokes of the age. Virginia could put South Carolina in its breeches pocket, and yet South Carolina speaks so patronizingly, so condescendingly, so full of motherly regard for the Old Dominion, that were it not for the census and the map, one would suppose that Virginia was some helpless and oppressed little community, too weak to think even of defending itself. And, then, to see how meekly and humbly Virginia receives her proffers of aid—to see the once proud and haughty Virginia—the mother of Presidents and nursery of heroes—the once chivalrous, self-reliant, noble Virginia, submissively and gratefully receiving nursery pap from a spoon in the hands of South Carolina, is a tableau worth a day's journey to see.

Jefferson Davis, too, has issued his proclamation, tendering his aid, and forwarding his starving troops to Virginia. Virginia food is to feed them—Virginia money is to pay them—Virginia soil is to be desecrated, and her social life demoralized by them. The war is transferred to her valleys, and her cities are to be made a camp. And yet Virginia submits. She forgets her former chivalry—her boasted strength. Three months ago she assumed to be the arbiter of the destinies of the nation; to-day she is the *protegé* and follower of South Carolina, and the tool of Jefferson Davis. She yields a craven deference to the one, and bears submissively the burdens of the other.

And last, though not least, Brig. Gen. Cocke has issued *his* proclamation. He is in command of the Potomac Border of Virginia. Whether he is a Virginian he does not inform us, and history is silent on the subject. It may be that he is, or it may be that he holds the border as one of the myrmidons of Jefferson Davis. He, too, like his illustrious compeers, the trio of Governors, uses the language of grandiloquence. Hear him:

"The Capital has never been threatened by us. It is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia. The North has not openly, and according to the usage of civilized nations, declared war on us. We make no war on them—but *should the soil of Virginia*, or the grave of Washington, *be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from north of the Potomac, it will cause open war.*"

According to Brig. Gen. Cocke, we shall have open "war," then, for, just as sure as that the sun shall rise and set, thousands of men in arms from the north of the Potomac will be in Virginia within a week.

Arlington Heights.

It can hardly have escaped notice, that the Virginia authorities lay very great stress on the inviolability of Virginia *soil*. Gov. Letcher and Gen. Cocke both state that Virginia wages no war against the Federal Government, but the moment any United States soldier steps in arms upon the soil of *the State*, that act will be regarded as a declaration and the actual commencement of war.

This undoubtedly has more than a general meaning. It is intended to prevent the Government from taking possession of Arlington Heights, which command Washington, and which must be held if the Capital is to be saved. These heights are in Alexandria, which used to form part of the District of Columbia, but was *ceded back* to the State of Virginia by Congress in 1846. *Now*, these heights are part of the soil of that State, and the occupation of them by the Government will be regarded and resented, as an act of invasion.

It is scarcely necessary to say that it ought to be done, and beyond all question will be done the moment it is necessary, in spite of this menace. The fact that the menace is made proves that Virginia only seeks a pretext for assuming an openly hostile attitude to the Government,—and if she does not get one here, she will find one somewhere else. Loyalty or forbearance that rests on so flimsy a foundation as this, should not have a feather's weight on the action of the Government. Whenever Gen. Scott deems it necessary, as a military precaution, to take possession of those heights, it will undoubtedly be done. The Government has a right to occupy and hold, for military reasons, any part of any State under its jurisdiction.

It is altogether probable that some such contingency as the present was in view, when the leading Virginia politicians urged the secession of that portion of the District of Columbia. They have been plotting the violent overthrow of the Government for twenty years,—and written records remain to show that the leaders of this treasonable plot made provision for every possible contingency. The whole State of Virginia was carefully studied *with a view to military operations* against the United States Government, more than twenty-five years ago. Nothing is more probable than that reasons of this sort were among the motives for seeking renewed possession by the State of that portion of the District which commands the Capital. The retrocession was granted out of pure good nature, and with that utter blindness to future contingencies which has characterized the action of Northern public men for many years. Not a thought was given to the military importance of the position, because nobody then believed it possible that the State of Virginia would ever be at war with the Federal Government,—while the members of Congress from that State were at that very moment plotting its overthrow, and using the good nature of the North as the means for accomplishing that object.

It was held by many at the time that the retrocession was unconstitutional, and therefore void. Whether this be so or not, we presume the Government will have very little hesitation about making it practically a nullity, whenever the safety of the Capital may render its military possession necessary.

Jeff. Davis' Falsifications of History.

Mr. Jefferson Davis appeals to the civilized world for justification of the revolt of the seceded States on two grounds only, which, however, he deems all-sufficient. One of them is set forth in the following brief sentence:

"The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, *early* perceived *a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes*, by imposing burdens on commerce *as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interest.*"

It is not necessary to say to one at all acquainted with the history of the establishment of the Protective System in the United States, that this declaration of Mr. Davis is wholly false. But that all readers of the grave papers published at this eventful time in justification of revolution may *know* that Mr. Davis makes a false charge against a portion of the United States, in order to defend his wicked rebellion against the Government, we will allude very briefly but convincingly to the following facts:

The Protective System of the United States was *not* the invention of the "Northern States" of the Union. It was a policy invented, and especially petted and cherished *by the leading politicians of the South.* Messrs. John C. Calhoun and William Lowndes, of South Carolina, in whose cause this great rebellion is begun, were, so late as the year 1816, ultra advocates of the policy of production, with the view of building up home manufactures. Mr. Lowndes was the champion of the high tariff bills in the Congress of 1816. He voted for the "fishing bounties" established by Congress in that year. Mr. Calhoun, during the same session, delivered an able speech in defence of a protective tariff, from which we quote the following paragraph from the Congressional Debates:

"Mr. Calhoun proceeded to another topic—the encouragement proper to be afforded to the industr the country. In regard to the question *how far manufactures ought to be encouraged*, Mr. C. said it was the *duty of this country*, as a means of defence, *to encourage the domestic industry of the country*, more especially that part of it which provides the necessary materials for clothing and defence. * * * The question relating to manufactures must *not depend* on the abstract principle that *industry left to pursue its own course, will find in its own interest all the encouragement that is necessary.* I lay the claims of the manufacturers entirely out of view, said Mr. C.; but on general principles, without regard to their interest, a certain encouragement *should be extended*, at least to our woollen and *cotton manufactures.*"

In this speech the South Carolina statesman also advocated the organization of a strong Army and Navy, and the opening of roads and the building of canals through the country. And to obtain the means for this grand programme, he favored a protective tariff of heavy duties, discriminating in favor of home manufactures. That this principle was imbedded in his mind as part of a fit national policy is evidenced by all his speeches and all his votes. In a discussion on the item of sugar in the pending Tariff bill, Mr. Calhoun is quoted:

"He dwelt on the great importance of the article, and the expediency of *encouraging its production* in our own country, by which our supplies would be so much more certain; *and he enforced particularly the necessity of encouraging all those articles at home that grow in the West Indies*," &c., &c.

Mr. Calhoun's advocacy of the protective policy, in the year 1816, was not an individual case only of Southern favor thereto. It was the accepted policy of all the South, and had been from the beginning of the Government. The second act on the statute book of American legislation, dated July 4, 1789, and bearing the signature of the great Southern hero as President, was a protective tariff; and it was then proclaimed to the world that it was *necessary* for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures," that duties should be laid. Mr. Thomas Jefferson, the apostle on whose teachings Southern statesmen at this day, profess to hang, argued ably in favor of the encouragement of home manufactures by means of a tariff of duties, adjusted for the purpose. The State of South Carolina herself, so early as 1808, declared in favor of the protective policy by legislative resolves, the preamble of which has this language:

"*Whereas*, The establishment and *encouragement* of domestic manufactures is conducive to the interest of a State, by adding new *incentives to industry*, and as being the means of disposing to advantage the surplus productions of the agriculturist. *And whereas*, in the present unexampled state of the world, their establishment in our country is not only *expedient*, but politic, in rendering us *independent of foreign nations.*"

Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Lowndes, and other Southern statesmen, were the enthusiastic supporters of the protective policy and a strong government, "independent," in all particulars, of "foreign nations." A distinguished statesman, who listened to Mr. Calhoun's protective tariff and strong government speech, replied to it, and characterized Mr. C.'s sentiments as dangerous to State sovereignty. He said:

"I have long believed there was a tendency in the administration of this Government, in the system itself, indeed, *to consolidation*, and the remarks made by *the honorable gentleman of South Carolina* have not tended to allay any fears I have entertained from that quarter. * * * I say (he continued) that these doctrines [of Mr. Calhoun] go to *prostrate the State Governments at the feet of the General Government.*"

Such are the facts of history. The evidence comes along in an unbroken chain, disproving clearly and absolutely the assumption of Jefferson Davis that the "Northern States" are the authors of the protective system, and that it was intended to rob the South for the benefit of the North. *The facts are just the reverse.* The Southern leaders inaugurated the policy of protecting home manufactures; and so late as 1824, New-England, through her rising and representative statesman, Daniel Webster, opposed the tariff policy of the Government! We have not the space to quote fully in support of this declaration, but will furnish a few sentences from a speech of Mr. Webster in the United States Senate, so late as 1824, in *opposition to* the high tariff and the protective policy. He said:

"Consider that our whole revenue, with a trifling exception, is collected from the Custom-house, and always has been; and then say what propriety there is in calling on the Government *for protection*, as if no protection had heretofore been afforded. * * * In some instances, no doubt, these [protective] laws produced an effect which, in that period, would not have been produced without them. [Instancing the protection to the English woolen manufactures in the time of the Henrys and Edwards.] But our age is wholly of a different character, and its legislation takes another turn. * * * Competition comes in place of monopoly; and intelligence and industry ask only for fair play and an open field."

What hope has Jefferson Davis of obtaining the sympathy of the civilized world, when falsehood is so unblushingly resorted to, to justify his rash and violent revolution?

A Cocke in Search of a Fight.

Brig.-Gen. Cocke (we never saw Gen. Cocke. We never heard of him. We didn't know there was such a man in existence. What his birth-place or lineage may be, we cannot tell. Whether he is of plebeian origin or an F. F. V., we have not the slightest idea. That he is a Brigadier-General, and at the present speaking hails from Virginia, seems to be a fixed fact. At all events we shall enter into no controversy on the subject, assuming the truth to be as stated. That he commands the "Military troops and defences on the Potomac border of Virginia," we shall take for granted according to his own showing.)

Brig.-Gen Cocke. (What particular breed of birds this Cocke may be of, we are totally unable to state. Whether he belongs to the English pheasant, the Irish grey, or the Mexican chicken, or neither, we have no knowledge whatever. Indeed, we are by no means certain that he belongs to the genus game-cock at all. From his crow we are led to entertain doubts on this subject. It is too harsh and coarse; it lacks the clear, metallic, ringing sound of your true game fowl. It is more like the roar of the Shanghai or the growl of the Chittagong. Then, too, it has the deep guttural of the Burham pooter mingled with the hoarse cackle of the Dorking. Still, he may be game for all that. We do not say he is not. All we venture to assert is, that notwithstanding the magnificence of his strut, he does not crow altogether like your quietly courageous and moderately brave game fowl.)

Brig.-Gen. Cocke, (what queer names they do put in commission down South, as if they were intended to frighten us "shoemakers and greasy operatives" here at the North, by the terror of the names they give their great men. Here is a general whose very cognomen is suggestive of pluck, bravery, endurance, a fight-till-you-die perseverance that delights in nothing so much as broken heads, broken necks and backs, of cutting and slashing, wounding, maiming and killing, in all sorts of ways exceedingly shocking to the nerves of timid people.)

Brig.-Gen Cocke, (here we go off in parenthesis again, but we can't help it. When Brigadier-Generals, especially if their name is Cocke, issue pronunciamientos and proclamations to "brave Virginians," who are called upon to protect their native soil, to go on to the death in "preventing the desecration of the tomb of Washington by hordes of Northern foes," something, we submit, has got to be done. The world must be notified of the prodigious fact, that Brig.-Gen. Cocke is out with his spurs sharpened, his comb shaved and his feathers trimmed for a fight, and unless due caution be observed, somebody will be hurt.)

Brig.-Gen. Cocke, (this parenthesis will be the death of us, we know it will; but we *should* like to be informed whether he holds his rank under Virginia, or the C. S. A., for when you come to hang a general for treason, it is a pleasant thing to know who signed his commission.)

Brig.-Gen. Cocke has issued a proclamation. He is to "take position in front of Washington," how near or how far off does not appear. But it is to be directly in front, right before that front which looks over into Virginia, with a clear course behind him and plenty of room, so that if discretion shall be more judicious than valor, Gen. Cocke can run for it. But there is comfort as well as terror in the General's proclamation. He says, "The Capital has never been threatened by us. It is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside of the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia." Thank God for that. Unless somebody steals the Capital and carries it down within the limits of the "free and sovereign States," it will be for the present safe. So long as it remains on the north side of the Potomac, Brig.-Gen. Cocke (Cæsar! what a plebeian name for a Virginia general!) will only crow in front of it.

But, says the General, "The North has not openly, and according to the usage of civilized nations, declared war on us. We shall make no war on them." Comforting again. So long as we don't declare war against Virginia we shall be safe. Her legions won't invade, nor her armies tramp over us. We can eat our bread in peace. Hear Brig.-Gen. Cocke again: "But should the soil of Virginia or the grave of Washington be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from north of the Potomac, it will cause open war!" Hear that and tremble, ye "shoemakers and greasy operatives" of the North. Hear that, ye John Browns, who, with your seventeen white men and five negroes, sent an ague chill of terror thrilling through all the nerves of Virginia. Hear it, ye nineteen millions of free and loyal men of the North, and let your hearts quake and your knees smite together with fear. One footprint of a Northern man "on the soil of Virginia," and Brig.-Gen. Cocke, who has taken "position in front of Washington," will be down upon you like a torrent from the mountain,—like an avalanche from the Alps,—like an eagle in his stoop.

Provision for the Sick and Wounded.

The ladies of the Union Association, whose head-quarters are at the Society Library, have made up a very large amount of such clothing and other articles as sick or wounded soldiers will need in hospital, and have forwarded them, through the proper authorities, to the several regiments. They have made flannel shirts, calico dressing-gowns, pillow-cases, beds, as well as large quantities of lint, bandages, &c. They were, we believe, the first in the field; and we are confident they have not been excelled by any others, either in the zeal with which they have prosecuted their work, or in its practical results. *They have exhausted all the money* which has been placed at their disposal for the purchase of material; and we appeal to the public on their behalf for more. In spite of the efforts that have been everywhere made, we have the assurance of the authorities that not enough articles of this kind have yet been made, even to supply the present demand,—to say nothing of what will be instantly needed upon the occurrence of a battle. Nothing connected with the war merits more earnest and steady effort than this provision for the sick and wounded. All donations for this purpose may be sent to the Editor of the Times, who is the Treasurer of the Association, or to Mrs. Willard Parker, who is its President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Union Men in the South—Need of a Strong Force—Contracts for the Army—Appointments to Office—A Bourbon Restored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The Secessionists, as a means of uniting the South in favor of their rebellious enterprise, habitually speak of the struggle as if it were purely sectional—the North against the South. It is to be hoped that Northern men will not accept this definition of the state of affairs, since it only serves to embitter the contest and to promote the cause of rebellion, while it is far from being true.

No intelligent observer will, for a moment, fail to recognize a strong Union feeling in the South, even in localities where the popular voice seems to be unanimous the other way. The South is divided, and if a fair expression of public opinion could be had, I have no doubt that a large majority of the votes in the border and middle slave States would be given in favor of the Union. The truth is that the Secessionists have established a reign of terror, and have thus suppressed the voice of the people by pretending an extraordinary zeal for Slavery. The Slave interest is predominant in the South, and whoever claims to speak for it must be heard with deferential respect, though he should utter the most unmitigated nonsense. In France, the terrorists of the last century reigned over the people by proclaiming the Republic to be in danger, and in the South the terrorists govern by keeping up a perpetual alarm on the subject of Slavery.

It is clear that the interposition of the Federal forces will break this shell, and liberate the minds of men from the thraldom under which they have so long labored. It will be found that there is a still higher power than that of the oligarchy, and upon this the honest masses will lean for support while resisting the torrent of secession. This view of the matter is fully sustained by recent events in Maryland, and a similar result may be looked for in Virginia, if a sufficient force shall be immediately thrown into that State to reclaim the public property and overawe the traitors. Half measures would only tend to exasperate and encourage the secession feeling, while the presence of an overwhelming force could not fail to crush the spirits of the rebels and revive those of the friends of the Union.

Such being the divided state of feeling in the South, I deem it unfortunate that any portion of the Northern Press should fall into the trap of the Secessionists so far as to confound that traitorous combination with the South, while the patriotic masses of the country represented by the Government are set down as merely "the North."

Economy in the disbursement of public money is the touchstone of Administrative integrity; and in a time of war, when every sinew must be strained to its utmost tension, it is a matter of the first importance that every dollar paid out of the treasury should be invested in a dollar's worth of supplies or of public service. When the nation is compelled to borrow money at less than par, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, the public servants should be doubly cautious in making contracts for supplies. These remarks, which may be regarded as mere truisms, have been suggested by the complaints which have been made in regard to a large contract for beef to feed the army. It is stated that certain parties in this City have entered into a contract with the War Department for the supply of an almost indefinite amount of beef on the hoof at *eight cents the pound*. I am not personally familiar with the price of the article, but a distinguished Western gentleman gives it as his opinion that any quantity demanded by the Government can be had in Indiana and the adjacent States at *four cents*. The cost of bringing the beef cattle to this city from the West would be not more than one cent per pound; and at this rate the lucky contractors, who, by the way, have, as I learn, been the unrelenting foes of the party in power, will realize three cents or more on every pound furnished.

The attention of the Secretary of War should at once be called to this business; and if he, or those acting under him, have been overreached, it may not be too late to remedy the evil. The Government should not pay for its immense supplies the retail prices of the Washington market, which have ever been proverbially high.

It is a good idea to suspend *political* hostilities in these rebellious times, when devotion to the Union, and not Republicanism, should be the watchword; but the fact should not be lost sight of, that when the present party assumed the reins of Government it found none of its friends in office; every position worth having, from Maine to California, being in the hands of its enemies. While, therefore, it is but a graceful acknowledgement of the patriotism displayed by our opponents in the present crisis not to remove them for merely political causes, it would seem to be fair that vacancies should be filled from the Republican ranks, until an equal partition of patronage shall be arrived at. This was the rule laid down by Mr. JEFFERSON when he came into power in 1801, and its fairness will commend itself to the minds of every one, without argument or illustration. But I am compelled to say, that thus far it has not been acted upon, and that the Administration, in the excess of its liberality, has appointed many of its bitter opponents to the neglect of its best friends. A recent appointment in the Agricultural Bureau has called forth much comment in Washington circles, and deserves to be mentioned. I allude to that of Mr. D. J. BROWN, as a roving agent to go to Europe in search of seeds, plants, etc., at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. This Mr. BROWN was a flaming Democrat, and a persecutor of the Saints under BUCHANAN's Administration, but was dismissed from the headship of the Bureau into which he has again wormed himself, for the crime of *plagiarism* in supplying articles for the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office. His fine articles were discovered by some bookworm to have been taken without acknowledgment from foreign writers, and the fraud was mercilessly exposed, in a Washington journal, some two years ago, to the contempt of an unpitying public.

I am assured that BROWN was so thoroughly impressed with the wickedness of Republicanism while he held office here under Pro-Slavery influences, that he actually rejected a valuable article, contributed to the Agricultural Report by a gentleman from New-Hampshire, Mr. FRENCH, because its author was a Republican. It would be interesting to know by what appliances this man has crept back into office. OBSERVER.

Items from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 7.

The schooner *Freeman*, from Detroit for Buffalo, with a cargo of corn, went on the reef between this port and Point Albino last night in a heavy blow. The vessel sunk, and five of the crew were drowned. The captain and one sailor clung to the mast and were rescued.

A fire at East Saginaw this morning destroyed 18 buildings on Water-street and a quantity of lumber and staves. Loss estimated $40,000; insured for upwards of $20,000.

Extensive Damage by a Freshet.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, May 8.

By a freshet in the Presumpscott River, which empties into our harbor, POPE's Mills were carried away. Every bridge between Sebago Pond and Sacarappa is gone, and the bridge at Cumberland Mills is in great danger. Some damage was done to the Gorham Powder Mills. The people are vacating the houses on the banks of the river.

The Freshet in Maine.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 8.

The freshet in the Passumpsic River was caused by a sluice being opened into Little Sebago Pond, last Summer, which had not been properly secured. The pond is emptied and the river now falling.

Suspension in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 8.

CHAS. HENRY FISHER, Banker, has suspended. Liabilities about a million.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Business Meeting at Irving Hall—Abstract of the Annual Report—Speeches—Union Sentiments Expressed, &c., &c.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society took place yesterday morning at Irving Hall. The business meeting took place at 9 A. M., and was attended by a large proportion of the members. Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, Vice-President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. N. BOUTON, of Concord, N. H.

The annual reports were read by MOSES ALLEN, Esq., Drs. HALLOCK and STEVENSON, the Corresponding Secretaries. The following are the

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

There were in all 231 new publications, including 100 cards, in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Hawaiian, Maia and Zulu. Whole number of publications on the Society's list, 2 815, of which 530 are volumes; besides which 3 608 publications, in about 130 languages and dialects, have been approved for publication abroad.

Printed during the year, 887,004 volumes, 9,507,904 publications, or 256,343,464 pages. Total in thirty-six years, 16,635 533 volumes, 236,090,209 publications, or 5,852,630,597 pages.

Gratuitous distribution for the year, in 3,764 distinct grants, 45,083 951 pages, and 15 137,850 pages to life members and directors; value upwards of $40,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—Received in donations, $93,926 88, including legacies, $25,028 26; and for sales, $213 413 85, making $307,340 73, or with $51 394 92, balance of insurance money on hand at the beginning of the year, $358,735 65. Expended—manufacturing and issuing, $217 178 56; colportage, $71 327 60, and eight colporteur agencies and depositories, $27,767 46; foreign cash appropriations, $7,000; agencies for raising funds, $12,367 82; all other expenses, $29 203 75; total, $357,478 91. The total donations and legacies received for the year have been less by $5,000 than the expenditures for the three items of colportage and home and foreign grants.

COLPORTAGE.—During the past year colportage has been prosecuted over the whole land in connection with the nine great agencies, having their centres at Boston, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati; 576 colporteurs labored in the United States and Canada; 203 being stationed in the Northern and Middle States, 230 in the Southern and Southwestern States, and 134 in the Western and Northwestern States, making 574,190 family visits, having personal religious conversation or prayer with 406,809 families; they visited 74,469 Protestant families who habitually neglect evangelical preaching; they also visited 31,072 Roman Catholic families; they found 41,608 families destitute of all religious books but the Bible, and 23 074 Protestant families who were living without the Word of God; they addressed 13,681 public or prayer meetings.

The following are the statistical results of the labors of colporteurs during the twenty years in which they have been prosecuted by the Society: Time employed equal to the service of one man for 44,097 months; 7,272 593 volumes sold; 2,098,469 volumes granted; 201,401 public meetings addressed, and prayer-meetings held; 8,389 807 family visits made; 4,225 460 families converted with on personal religion or prayed with; 1,124,630 families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching; 750,802 families of Roman Catholics; 741 778 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 460,249 without the word of God.

FOREIGN CASH APPROPRIATIONS.—For the Sandwich Islands, $550; China Episcopal Mission, Shanghai, $300; Southern Baptist Missions, Canton $100, Shanghai $100; Assam, $100; Burmah and Karens, $200; Northern India, $1,000; Orissa, $100; Turkey, Armenians &c., Northern Mission, $1,000; Central Mission $500; Southern Mission, $500; Italy, $1,000; Germany, American Baptist Mission, $300; New Granada, Presbyterian Mission, $350. Total, $7,000. The sum of $1 000 has also been transferred from the Mission of the Presbyterian Board in Siam to their Mission in China.

Since the close of the year the Committee have made $2 000 additional appropriations to meet immediate demands from foreign lands, to be paid as soon as funds shall be received.

After an interesting statement of the general result of the Society's operations for the last thirty-six years, the annual election of officers was effected in a summary manner, by the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by HORACE HOLDEN, Esq.:

Resolved, That the officers of this Society for the ensuing year be the same as elected last year, except that J. A. WRIGHT, ex-Governor of Indiana be elected in place of Judge MCLEAN, deceased, and JAMES LENOX of New-York City, Governor BUCKINGHAM of Connecticut, and ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Boston be chosen Vice-Presidents.

The following Executive Committee was then chosen by ballot of the Directors:

Executive Committee.—Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. William R. Williams, D. D.; Rev. William Adams, D. D.; Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D; Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Boston, Mass; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.

Distributing Committee—William Forrest, Alfred S. Barnes, Samuel S. Constant, Dr. William N. Blakeman, Henry P. Marshal.

Finance Committee.—Richard T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thomas C. Doremus, Richard S. Fellowes, George N. Titus, Esq., Oliver S. Wood.

The following resolutions were then offered by Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of this City:

Resolved, That the Society, with profound gratitude to God for his abundant blessing upon the labors of the year, would with one heart implore his continued and enlarged favor upon the various departments of its work:

Upon its foreign appropriations, through which the heathen and nominally Christian nations are receiving the knowledge of Christ.

Upon its colportage, which carries the common faith to the homes of the destitute, as an auxiliary to the Church, supplementing its action.

Upon its gratuitous distributions to boatmen, sailors and soldiers, to the immigrants from all lands, to asylums, hospitals and penitentiaries, and to missionaries and private Christians who, in their personal efforts to bring sinners to the Saviour, are wont to employ these precious publications.

Remembering that these wide-spread and beneficent agencies can only be carried forward by large benefactions,

Resolved, That the Society would express the purpose and the hope of securing for the coming year at least $100 000 to be applied to the benevolent and missionary departments of the work.

As it has always been the principle of this Society to improve every providential exigency for the diffusion of that truth which pertaineth to salvation,

Resolved, That it is incumbent upon us, at this time, to appropriate, as means shall be furnished, $10,000, or whatever shall be necessary, to provide such books, tracts, and personal agencies as are specially suited to those who have been summoned by patriotism and duty to the perils, temptations and sufferings of the camp.

Dr. LATHROP incidentally alluded to the present condition of the country as a struggle for civil liberty and constitutional government. While he accepted the apostleship of war, he wished at the same time to see that the cause of the difficulties was removed; that while the branches were being lopped off, to see that the roots of the evil were likewise dug up.

Addresses were likewise made by Rev. JOHN E. CHANDLER, missionary from India, Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK and Rev. PASTOR FISCH, of Paris.

The meeting developed a striking unanimity of Union sentiments.

The Anniversaries.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of this Society was held yesterday morning and afternoon, at the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, in Twenty-ninth-street. There was a large attendance of the friends of the institution, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mrs. M. A. HAWKINS occupied the Chair, and the exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. CRAMER. The report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, shows the receipts of the institution to have been $42,295, and the expenditures $38,584 78. The number of beneficiaries received in the Home since its establishment has been 10,311, of whom 6,581 were adults and 3,730 children. The statistics of last year were as follows:

Provided for in Institution	787
Employed in Work-room	506
Pupils in Industrial Schools	870
Total	2,163

All the features of this charity are represented as being in a flourishing condition. The publications pay in over $5,000. The Dorcas and Missionary Societies are doing well. The exercises, which consisted of singing by the children, prayers and addresses, were of much interest, and were kept up from 9 A. M. until evening, two recesses intervening. This Society will gladly accept donations.

THE DISSENSION IN THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—RESULT OF THE COUNCIL.

After nearly a week's consideration of testimony, and subsequent debate, the *ex parte* Council, called by the aggrieved and seceding minority of Dr. CHEEVER's late congregation, have at length published the result of their deliberative action. They find that the minority did not resort to an *ex parte* exposition of their wrongs until their appeals for a mutual hearing had been refused by the other side; that the begging expedition to England was planned and sought to be carried out in a spirit of deception, and with such ultimate views as must have tended to the injury and scandal of the Church; that the reception and expulsion of members have been managed in the most tyrannical and oppressive manner; and that the course pursued by the majority now forming the Cheever congregation towards its sister Congregational Churches has not been characterized by such feelings of Christian charity and brotherhood as were becoming. The Council recommend withdrawal of fellowship and communion from this derelict majority, and the admission of the appellants into full and immediate recognition as a Church of the Congregational connection. The report of the Council is very long; but the above is the pith and substance of it.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday evening the annual election of officers for the coming year, was held at the rooms of the Association, in the Bible House, corner of Ninth-street and Third-avenue. The following ticket was elected: For President, P. HARWOOD VERNON; Vice-President, EDWARD SELF; Corresponding-Secretary, NOBLE HEATH, Jr., (re-elected); Treasurer, S. G. GOODRICH; Directors—J. E. Hadnet, Stephen H. Tyng Jr., W. H. Seymour, R. E. Selmes, G. R. Graves, H. E. McIntyre, W. Harvey, John Pastorius, E. M. Merrill, M. E. Winchell, M. D.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

This Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall. It was not exactly the regular anniversary meeting—that is held in Boston the week after next—but a demonstration tending towards the securing of metropolitan support for the New-York Agency. The clerical and lay dignitaries connected with the Society appeared in great force upon the platform, and the large auditorium of Irving Hall was crowded with a brilliant congregation. In the absence of Ex-Governor BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, Dr. TYNG was chosen to preside, and commenced proceedings with an address, after which prayer was offered by Dr. ASA J. SMITH, and the hymn, "See, from Zion's sacred mountain," sung in full chorus by nearly all present. The Secretary of the New-York Agency then made a general statement, to the effect that the Society was in a highly prosperous condition, and said that Judge JESSUP, of Massachusetts, would most likely have been present to address the meeting, were he not, at that moment, at the head of his regiment—an announcement that elicited enthusiastic applause. The regular Secretaries, Rev Mr. ALVIN and Rev Mr. WARREN, went into some financial matters of a satisfactory kind, but read no report—that ceremony being reserved to give *eclat* to the grand Boston celebration. Addresses by Dr. KIRK, of Boston, (in place of Dr. HEACOCK, of Buffalo,) and Dr. HAMLIN, Missionary to Turkey, the hymn "My Country! 'Tis of thee!" and and an oration by JOHN B. GOUGH, followed. Mr. GOUGH's speech was a sparkling and effective display, in his peculiar style, a little toned down to suit the occasion. It was patriotic, pithy, and neatly turned to put the *moral* side of the Tract question in an impressive shape before that portion of the public mind there present.

Though the annual report was not read, abstracts of it were freely furnished by the Secretary, and from the abstract we find that the Society has not been injuriously affected by the pecuniary embarrassments of the past year; that there have been printed by the Society, during the year, 1,813,909 tracts of various kinds, amounting to 8,869,800 pages; 283 221 volumes, embracing 26,519,304 pages; of the *Tract Journal* 1,049,000, and of the *Child at Home* 1 656,000 copies; that the whole amount received in cash for sales was $49 677 07—exceeding that of last year by $17 452 53; that the value of publications granted for gratuitous distribution was $16 502 71; that $500 has been appropriated to aid the foreign Press, and $8 738 56 to pay salaries and expenses of colporteurs, of whom the Society has had sixty-two in the field; that the entire *cash* receipts of the Society for the year were: Donations, $18,448 03, (exceeding those of last year $1 294 73;) legacies, $3 192 97; from sales, $49,677 07; contributions to the publishing fund, $2,821 50; balance on hand at the beginning of the year, $902 80; total, $75 042 37; while the expenditures were—for publications, $69 015 41; colportage, $8,738 56; grants in cash for foreign countries, $500; other expenses, including those of the two depositories in Boston and New-York, salaries and clerk-hire, Interest, etc., $22 426 11; total, $100,620 08—showing a debt incurred of $25 647 71, which principally results from extra liberality in the Charitable Department. The report finally hints that fiduciary sustenance from our open-handed public is the only practicable method of cancelling this debt without crippling the operations of the Society.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The Congregational Union has given the City Assembly Rooms, which had been engaged for its meeting to-day, to a regiment of troops, and secured the Arcolo Rooms No. 410 Broadway, where the annual business meeting will be held at 3½ P. M., for the election of officers. The "Social Reunion," this evening, will be held at the same place, and ample accommodations have been provided.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The Anniversary of this Institution will be held in Irving Hall, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Burial of Bishop Onderdonk.

The remains of Bishop ONDERDONK, which were kept in the chancel of Trinity Church during Tuesday night, were yesterday morning removed to their last resting-place, at Trinity Cemetery. Before leaving the church, the body was again exposed to public view, and a large concourse of people assembled to take a last look at the deceased. The funeral *cortège*, consisting of twenty five carriages, occupied by the principal clergymen of the diocese, attended the body to the Cemetery.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND BANNER RAISING AT PARK PLACE.

The employees of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co will unfurl the American Ensign, at Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, on Thursday, (this afternoon,) at 3 o'clock precisely. Music, speeches and singing will enliven the occasion. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Rev. GEO. G. HARE, ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., United States Assistant District-Attorney, and other distinguished speakers have been invited. All persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, and citizens generally, are invited to attend. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony will be postponed until the first fair day, at the same hour.

BENJ. F. BRITTON,
Chairman of Committee.

G. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the salesroom rooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet-buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. G. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., ASTOR House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes exclusive attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gazzolay's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at RATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 300 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PLATT—IRISH.—In this City, on Sunday, April 28, by Rev. Dr. Gillett, Mr. CHARLES PLATT, of New-York, to Mrs. CAROLINE IRISH, of Fall River, Mass.

WORTH—WIGGINS.—In East Marion, L. I., on Thursday, May 2 by Rev. Mr. Stratton, JOSHUA F. WORTH, of Greenport, L. I., to MARY J. WIGGINS, daughter of Wm. H. Wiggins, of East Marion.

DIED.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 7, WILLIAM P. CLAWSON, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 10th inst, at 10 o'clock A M., from his late residence, No. 6 4th-st, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 7, GEORGE T. ROGERS, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 38 West 15th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LESSING.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 7, JULIUS LESSING, aged 31 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 127 East 15th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MORROGH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 8, WILLIAM PLOWDEN MORROGH, son of James and Marguerite Morrogh, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Cathedral, Mott-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

GRESHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, after a lingering sickness, MARGARET R., wife of George Gresham, and only daughter of the late John Heslop, of Geneva, N. Y.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 70 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 11th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of her sons, John H. and Geo. W., are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Geneva, N. Y., and Nottingham, Eng., papers please copy.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 8, JAMES COLE, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Clermont av., fourth house north of Fulton av., without further invitation.

GUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 8 suddenly, GEORGE EDWARD, only son of George C. and Elizabeth L. Gunning, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Michael's Church, High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson av., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, JOSEPH WRIGHT, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Joppa Lodge No. 201, Brooklyn Chapter No. 148, Brooklyn Council No. 4, Clinton Commandery No. 14, and the members of the ancient and accepted rites, and the Masonic fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 35 Bond-st.

TEADOUR.—In Boston, suddenly, CHARLES TEADOUR, formerly of Gowanus, Long Island.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS. 269.—MAY 8, 1861
46, 9, 71, 39, 12, 29, 26, 36, 3, 77, 51, 53, 37, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 210.—MAY 8, 1861
53, 63, 64, 8, 26, 29, 32, 45, 71, 41, 77, 67, 65, 6.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WHOLESALE STOCK
at
RETAIL
for
THIRTY DAYS.
CUSHING, KING & CO.,
No. 292 Broadway.
This stock of Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Laces and White Goods will be offered at
VERY LOW PRICES.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!
ELEGANT SILK FLAGS
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

MRS. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB TEUR WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SPRING.

I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

TO DRUGGISTS.

A new Patent Medicine list, with revised Net Cash Quotations, now ready for delivery, or post free by mail on receipt of business card. I have now the largest and best assorted stock of Genuine Proprietary Goods in the trade to which daily additions are being made. Inspection solicited. A new Drug Catalogue will be issued next week.

P. D. ORVIS,
CASH DRUG HOUSE,
No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED!
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is curing thousands. Send for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND OAK FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.

Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Warerooms and Manufactory, Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors east from Bowery.

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The treatment laid down in this book on Nervous Seminal and Consumptive Diseases, is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands.
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PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 243 East Broadway, near Clinton-st.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION!
HOME GUARDS
AND RECRUITS.

The Drill of the Recruit, with an explanation of military terms, is now ready in pamphlet form, with illustrations. Every member of the Home Guard, and every volunteer, should have one. Price, 10 cents. Persons in the country desiring a copy can remit the amount by mail, and it will be forwarded. To companies ordering fifty or more copies, a liberal deduction will be made. They can be had at all periodical stores, and at the office of the Publishers, GEO. W. MATSELL & CO.,
No. 3 Tryon-row.

ATTENTION, BATTALION!
CONSTITUTION GUARD,
FIRST REGIMENT.

A few more able-bodied men wanted for this first-class Regiment, at No. 476 Broadway, and at the head-quarters, No. 632 Broadway.

Recruits, as soon as they have signed the roll are sent to Elm Park, where first rate quarters and rations are provided, free.

J. S. COX, Colonel,
Formerly commanding Twelfth Regiment.
W. B. OLMSTED, Lieut.-Colonel.
O. WETMORE, Jr., Major.

SECOND REGIMENT, SCOTT LIFE GUARDS.
COMPANY A.

This Company, having been mustered into the service of the State of New-York, will proceed to barracks THIS (Thursday) MORNING, May 9. All members absent on leave will report at Head quarters, No. 497 Broadway, promptly, at 9½ o'clock A. M. By order of
DANIEL E. GAVIT, Captain.
CHARLES C. GALLAGER, Orderly.

COL. DURYEE'S
ADVANCE GUARD ZOUAVES, N. Y. S. M.,
FIFTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment being now mustered into service, and ready for IMMEDIATE ACTION, and being about to march for the scene of action, will receive but a few more able-bodied and intelligent men and those this day. Apply at No. 564 Broadway, and at corner of 32d-st. and 6th-av.

HOLLANDSCHE LEGIOEN.
AAN DE NEDERLANDERS.

Vry willigen worden uitgenodigt Zech te vervoegen tot instand brenging van eene egte Hollandsche compagnie. Aan het Wer Dépôt, No. 124 Leonard-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the Army, SPINGLER INSTITUTE BUILDING, Union-square, New-York, May 9, 1861.

The Ladies and Societies who have undertaken the preparation of the necessary supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers of our army in the field or in hospitals, are respectfully informed that the Association of Medical men which proposes to receive and distribute these supplies to the army, has located itself permanently, in the Spingler Institute Building, on Union-square, which the owner has generously placed at their disposal as long as may be required.

All contributions of articles mentioned in the following list will be received at the Rooms of the Association, where they will be properly assorted and packed, and whence they will be distributed to the Medical Officers of the different Regiments for field-service or to the general hospitals established for the accommodation of the army.

It is desirable that the lint should be packed in boxes of uniform size, and the Association will supply such boxes at the cost price to all who apply for them on the written requisition of any member of the Executive Committee.

Models and patterns of all the articles mentioned in the appended list will be kept on exhibition for examination and reference at the rooms of the Association, and all necessary instructions will be given for their preparation.

A number of articles will be found in the list of hospital supplies that must be purchased from the manufacturers, such as field-stretchers, for removing the wounded from the field of battle, hospital knapsacks, lanterns, wax tapers, bed-pans, urinals, &c. The purchase of these articles, it is recommended, should be confided, as far as possible, to the Association.

Contributions in money for this purpose are earnestly solicited, and may be inclosed to the Treasurer, Dr. JACOB HASEN.

LIST OF HOSPITAL AND FIELD SUPPLIES FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

1.—BANDAGES—Assortment and proportionate numbers of each variety required:
1 dozen 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.
2 dozen 2 inches wide, 3 yards long.
2 dozen 2½ inches wide, 3 yards long.
1 dozen 3 inches wide, 4 yards long.
½ dozen 3½ inches wide, 5 yards long.
½ dozen 4 inches wide, 6 yards long.
2.—Lint, scraped and raveled, in equal proportions.
3.—Old linen and cotton cloth, without selvedge or seams, for compresses.
4.—Sling pads and cushions.
5.—Cotton batting and

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good seamstress; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, SITUATION by a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer; also by a respectable girl as good plain cook washer and ironer: best of reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., 2d floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Scotch woman as chambermaid; is a fine washer and ironer; or could take care of children. Can give good City references. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A YOUNG girl a situation to do up-stairs work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 92 Front-st., up stairs, front room, Brooklyn

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can fill either situation; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 59 Sheriff-st., on the second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY BREAKing up housekeeping, wishes very much to secure a home for one of her girls; she is thoroughly competent to do chamberwork, or washing and ironing; but would be glad to get a situation as cook. Best of references given. Apply at No. 174 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, as chamber maid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would have no objection to do the house work of a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; has first class City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 151 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or would take a laundress' place; no objection to the country. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 3 Union-court, University place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and washing, by a respectable young woman, with the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No 469 9th av

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, active young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands work thoroughly; no objections to the country for the Summer; good city reference can be had. Can be seen at 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., in the bake store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at A. ANDERSON'S, No. 190 West 10th-st. between 8th and 9th avs

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, who has lived in respectable families, and has good City reference. Apply at No 339 8th-st., rear 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiting or chamber-maid and seamstress. The best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 102 West 19th st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at 5 Patchin-place, West 10th st., near 6th-av

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation in a respectable family, to do light chamberwork, plain sewing, or as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 83 East 15th-st., rear 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 231 West 15th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of children; has no objections to assist in chamberwork; can go recommended from her last place. Call at the paint-store No. 818 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; has first class City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 151 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 503 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes nicely; has three years' reference from last place. Apply in the bakery-store, corner of Baltic and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young protestant girl, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or would like to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Inquire at No 291 1st av., third floor, front room, over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A young woman, accustomed to family sewing and dressmaking, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; or would do the housework of a small private family. Call for two days at No. 169 Sand-st Brooklyn, corner of Green lane, basement; good city reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 103 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist children and make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at no. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and waiting or chamber-maid and seamstress. The best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 102 West 19th st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at 5 Patchin-place, West 10th st., near 6th-av

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation in a respectable family, to do light chamberwork, plain sewing, or as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 83 East 15th-st., rear 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 231 West 15th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of children; has no objections to assist in chamberwork; can go recommended from her last place. Call at the paint-store No. 818 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; has first class City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 151 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 503 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes nicely; has three years' reference from last place. Apply in the bakery-store, corner of Baltic and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young protestant girl, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or would like to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Inquire at No 291 1st av., third floor, front room, over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A young woman, accustomed to family sewing and dressmaking, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; or would do housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 169 Sand-st Brooklyn, corner of Green lane, basement; good city reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 103 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to the country.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Liverpool; DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in each extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 24, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. BARB, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 129 GENERAL GOUVERNEUR-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 6 to 7 P.M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED DEPOSITS DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 2nd June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above-named, before the 8th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one-fifth on or before the 8th day of June; two-fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two-fifths on or before the 30th day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 23d June, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the assistant Treasurer, New-York, who will forward them to the Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of new stock.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Wednesday, May 6, 1861.
THE CATARACT BANK, AT NIAGARA FALLS, (LOCKPORT), Niagara County, having failed to redeem their circulating notes delivered to and out in circulation by the said Bank as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New-York State Stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.		Per cent.	Rt. dem.	
1,558		5	1862,	$5,000
8,061		5	1863	10 000
1648@1650,	inclusive, $1,000 each	5½	1851,	3,000
32@ 6,	inclusive, 1,000 each	5½	1865	4,000
213		6	1862,	2,000
1585		6	1862,	3,000
1581		6	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

3461 and 3929@3933	inclusive $1,000 each	5	1865, $5,000
3687, 3721, and 4085@4088	inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1855, 6,000
4069@4094,	inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865, 6,000
1409@1415	$1,000 each	5	1871, 7,000
288		5	1874, 1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 28th day of July next. No exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. In cash or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.

Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with interest at the office of the company in New York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments paid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest to that day.

The Erie Railway Company will be organized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.

DUDLEY S GREGORY,
J. C. SAN DROY DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 18, 1861.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT of a Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking association which has heretofore carried on business and had its principal place of business at Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New York, and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said The Cataract Bank to exhibit and establish their demands against said The Cataract Bank, of the undersigned, and decided. It is desired that such proof may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of new stock.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

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288		5	1874, 1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 28, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, May 14, commencing to commence at 12 o'clock, meeting at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ASTORS' BANK, New-York, April 29, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 111 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.
CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE. Pat. JONES', Nos. 19 and 13 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 600 pages, 180 Anatomical Illustrations) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; LOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.
The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.
These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and Disorders of the Skin, have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.
Principal dépôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Goure's, No. 32 Platt-st.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important pharm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $5 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.
N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for the use whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,231 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Light-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, No. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing relievers. Dr. WARD'S Bals. Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER'S old Brd. The Esculapian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S BLOOD DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is 91 per vial, and cannot be obtained except at any where but at this office. No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the forwarding business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the propelling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Rum sts., until 12 M. on the 15th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward school-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the piping used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES HACKHAM,
JOHN M REED,
DAVID S JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 11th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, E. R. said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners between 10 and 3 o'clock.
By order of the Board, O. A. WASH, Clerk.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company, having a cash capital and surplus of $300,000 safely invested, continues to issue policies on the most favorable terms.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in, and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.
2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested, forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers, out of the profits thereby lessening the cost of insurance.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No personal liability whatever (incurred by the assured.
ROBERT S HONE, President.
DUNCAN P. CHANT, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GOODS SENT SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK.
Address, or apply to T. W. DOCKER, office 155 E. 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers, No. 436 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and pallasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained, solid walnut and ash sets. Mahogany parlor beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Being about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERY WHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet,
Little or No Change in Diet,
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE
TRY ONE BOTTLE, *TRY ONE BOTTLE,*
TRY ONE BOTTLE, *TRY ONE BOTTLE,*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia.
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York as Wholesale by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. B. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH STREET. Send call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case will be prepared, if necessary—outfitting the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.25 A M fast Express train from 26th st Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—On MONDAY, May 6, the Freight Train from Greenport will run to the depôt at Hunter's Point. The Freight Train will leave South Ferry Depôt on Monday morning, the 6th inst., for the last time. No freight will be received at the South Ferry Depôt after Saturday, May 4. Depôt at Hunter's Point will be prepared for freighting business on Monday, May 6. An office will be established at James' slip Ferry, New-York side, both for receipt and delivery of freight.
PASSENGER TRAINS.—On Friday, the 10th inst., passenger trains will take their departure from and terminate at the new depôt at Hunter's Point. Passengers for the trains can take the ferry-boat at James' slip or at 34th-st., New York, for Hunter's Point.
A. H. PALMER, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:26, 11:26 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:26 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:26 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:06 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave rib Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M. Mail, at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M. The train of Saturday night stops at all Mail train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.—NEW ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 1, 1861. Two through trains daily, both ways, leaving New-York by the New York & New-Haven Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M., arriving in Pittsfield at 3:45 and 11 P. M. Leaving Pittsfield at 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4.38 and 11.09 P. M.
CHAS. HUNT, President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamer TOM'S RIVER, for New-York. Returning, the TAMENEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOT REMOVED.
Staten Island Ferry to New Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, and Port Richmond.
FARE 3 CENTS.
Leaves from the regular landing place, foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,
Tonnage varying from 280 to 500 tons.
Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NEMES, will commence running daily (Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. H. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Annsville and West Point.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. FERRY TO GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will stop as above on her trips to Greenpoint and Sag Harbor, leaving Canal dip, East River, for the present, at 7 A. M. DAILY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK, DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ADELPHI leaves Catherine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

prevailing this evening, which will make it bad for the poor volunteers in camp. W. B. R.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

As there is a probability of the "United States Volunteers" being accepted as a Regiment of Regulars, they will soon be registered as the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry in the United States Army. The preliminaries for the incorporation of ten full companies take some time to execute, which accounts for the restlessness of the volunteers pending their enrollment among the permanent foot-soldiers.

The detailing of marine guards for several men-of-war that have been lately commissioned and ordered in commission, having lessened materially the Federal forces in the National Capital, reinforcements of regulars that can be conveniently spared from posts in the Department of the East, will be soon sent on to replace them. The *Minnesota*, *Mississippi*, *Perry* and other ships preparing to leave, have taken nearly 200 men. In view of this fact, the Infantry at Fort Hamilton and the Cavalry from Carlyle, Penn., (as will be seen in a dispatch elsewhere,) were yesterday dispatched to Washington, in compliance with orders from the War Department. They numbered 417 officers and men, and embarked on the steam-tug *R. L. Mayley*, which conveyed them to the cars, seven of which, in charge of Assistant-Superintendent WOODRUFF, left the Jersey terminus at 10 o'clock. The officers that accompanied them were: Majors O. L. Shepard and W. H. Brooke; Captains G. Sykes and H. B. Shroeder; Lieutenants Dickerson and Hendan. The band of the gallant Third also left, and will be sadly missed in Hamilton. There is a rumor that they may be transferred to Fort Monroe, The troops go through Baltimore, but do not anticipate trouble there.

Over 500 United States regular troops, utterly destitute of arms and equipments, will be due here from Texas, on the 16th. They constitute the force seized by Col. VAN DORN, at Indianola. We hear the armory authorities at this station are preparing arms for the men, who will be assigned to duty immediately after landing. Whether Major SIBLEY will be tried by a Court of Inquiry, or not, is unknown here. The vessels conveying the soldiers, are the schooners *Mystic*, *Urbano* and *Horace*, temporarily chartered for the purpose.

Of the Midshipmen that go into the new Naval School at Newport, there are only eight from seceded States. As it will be a matter of historical interest, we append the list, *in toto*:

Pennsylvania	18	Wisconsin	5
Illinois	12	District of Columbia	1
Kentucky	14	Utah	1
Michigan	6	Mississippi	4
Connecticut	3	Indiana	7
New-York	26	Vermont	3
Maine	1	Rhode Island	2
California	1	Ohio	6
Arkansas	1	Texas	3
Virginia	1	Iowa	2
Oregon	6	New-Hampshire	2
Massachusetts	12		
Total	134		

The officers of the Brazilian school-ship visited Governor's Island yesterday, and were honored with a salute from Fort Columbus. The daily drill of the troops on the island has been increased one hour. There is a rumor in town that volunteer enlistments are to be temporarily stopped.

The *Huntsville* sails to-day from the Navy-yard for the blockade rendezvous. Capt. WARD's flotilla for the Chesapeake is progressing rapidly. The *Keystone State* will probably leave to-day. The Paymaster of the *North Carolina*, J. A. TEMPLE, a Virginian by birth, has resigned. Purser ETTING replaces him. The tarring of the *Wabash's* rigging is going on; she may go in commission this afternoon. The other vessels at the yard are approaching completion. Capt. MEADE, who was yesterday ordered to the *Ferry*, is detached, and Lieut. PARROT takes his place. Yesterday was pay-day at the Navy-yard, but there was no cash on hand.

SAILING OF THE MINNESOTA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 8.

The *Minnesota* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, under sealed orders from the Navy Department.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

A meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, to take measures for furnishing Col. W. A. BARTLETT's Naval Brigade with rifled cannon.

Col. BARTLETT states that if a ship is provided him, loaded with these guns, which will throw an eighty-pound shot four miles, he will promise that a privateer shall not be seen in the Gulf after they have been there ten days.

To-day another meeting will take place at the same time and place, when a specimen cannon will be exhibited.

THE NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

At the depôt of this Regiment, No. 398 Bowery, all is activity and bustle, preparatory to the inspection, which is to take place to-day. They are receiving daily accessions to their ranks, from Canada and elsewhere. A company will be down from Troy in time for the inspection.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Col. D'UTASSY's Regiment is now quite full. Large additions have been offered from Philadelphia and Boston; it is now proposed to form a Brigade. The regiment will be mustered into service to-day by Major HUBBLE.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD.

Nearly eight hundred men have already joined this regiment. To-morrow the men will be uniformed; it will be the same style as the Seventh Regiment. Fifty men from the Ninth joined this corps yesterday. Col. SHERMAN's Barracks are at No. 594 Broadway, and No. 15 West Houston-street.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

Some little misunderstanding having arisen among the different organizations of Home Guards, the Astor House Committee are promulgating the following resolution, which was passed last Saturday evening at the Cooper Institute, when delegates from the various bodies met there:

Resolved, That we recommend to the various organizations formed for the protection of our City, that they unite in one body, and that they be governed by the rules and regulations that have been adopted by the Metropolitan Home Guard, and that they report themselves to the same, and that we call ourselves "The Metropolitan Home Guard."

Which was unanimously adopted.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

This Regiment has been accepted by the Federal Government, and will be mustered into the United States service to-day. Forty more able-bodied men can be enrolled by applying at Head-quarters, No. 544 Broadway. Two more companies from Amsterdam are expected to join this Regiment.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Col. DANIEL E. SICKLES and Col. GEORGE B. HALL have united their Regiments, and intend forming a Brigade. Eleven hundred men slept in the Jackson Barracks, No. 444 Broadway, last evening, each man being provided with a mattress and a blanket.

UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Eight Companies of Col. KERRIGAN's Regiment have been inspected by Major HOADLEY.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

Orders have been received at head-quarters to inspect six Companies of this Regiment to-day.

COL. BROWNE'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment will be inspected to-day.

COL. HAWKINS' REGIMENT.

Preparations are being made at Riker's Island for the reception of this body of men. They have been inspected and mustered into the United States service.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The residue of this regiment leave to-day for Washington at 12 M., in the *Empire City*, in order to join Col. SMITH, who is at present at Annapolis. Each man will be furnished with two days' rations.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

The *Empire City*, which sails at 12 M. to-day, takes out large quantities of supplies for use of the army at Washington.

ADDITION TO THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH.

Fifty members of this Regiment start for Washington to-morrow. The "troop" of the Seventh is abolished, to be superseded by an engineer corps, numbering 200, of which this 50 are to form a part. To-day they are to report themselves at the Armory, at 9 A. M., provided with two days' rations.

A SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR STABBING HIS SUPERIOR.

EDWARD MORNE, a private in a Philadelphia company which recently came to this City to join the Scott Life Guards, was arrested, yesterday, for stabbing GEO. L. TICE, Sergeant of the company. It appears that he assaulted the Sergeant with his bayonet, and stabbed him in the left breast, inflicting a severe wound. Police-officer ANDERSON, of the Fourteenth Ward, came to the assistance of the Sergeant, and was himself assaulted by MORNE, who made two attempts to stab him with the bayonet, but the officer warded off the thrusts with his club. MORNE was taken before Justice SUMNER, who sent him to the Tombs to await trial.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. VOSBURGH has ordered 34 more men to be raised for this Regiment, armed and equipped, and sent on to Head-quarters at Washington.

PATRIOTISM.

Mr. WARREN LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, has offered his services to the Governor of his native State, to lead the First Regiment of "Green Mountain Boys" into action.

A POLISH LEGION.

The First Regiment, New-York State, Col. CALVIN C. PRATT, has attached to it a company of Poles, the majority of whom are all old soldiers. The men have expressed a desire to wear the Polish uniform, which has been allowed. A body of nurses are being organized to go on with the regiment.

COL. M'CHESNEY'S ZOUAVES.

After trying for five days, Gen. ARTHUR has at length succeeded in getting permission from the United States authorities to send this Regiment to Sandy Hook. They departed yesterday afternoon, on three steamers hired for that purpose.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Five companies have been inspected by Major TAYLOR, and will be quartered at Palace Garden to-day. The remaining companies will be inspected to-day or to-morrow.

LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, has now its full complement of men. They have been inspected by Lieut. RICHARD J. DODGE, United States Eighth Infantry.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The recruits of the Thirteenth Regiment, 400 in all, have positive orders to be at the City Armory, this morning, preparatory to leaving for Annapolis, at 12 o'clock noon. The last equipments were delivered by the Common Council Committee last night.

The Fourteenth Regiment were again disappointed in not receiving marching orders yesterday, and have telegraphed to Washington for orders. If they are not accepted, it is supposed that the whole Regiment will volunteer their services in a body to the Government.

The national flag will be raised on Public School building No. 5 on Friday next, and also on Nos. 1, 3, and 9. A flag will be raised this afternoon with appropriate exercises at the Hansen-place M. E. Church.

At the raising of a banner on Public School No. 2, at Gowanus, yesterday afternoon, there was a lady, 84 years old, born just after the battle of Long Island, when another flag waved over that locality. She came nearly a mile yesterday to witness the proceedings.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Latest News from the Seat of Army Operations.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

I am now able to send you a more explicit statement of circumstances attending the injury to Mr. SIMONTON.

As he was riding this afternoon with his wife, passing the militia outpost on Seventh-street, he was accidentally shot by the captain in command of the guard. The ball, a large Minié, entered back of the right shoulder, passing completely through the fleshy part, glancing on the shoulder blade, striking the clavicle, passing out front, cutting his shirt collar off completely, and raising the skin just over the jugular vein. The variation of the sixteenth of an inch would have cut the jugular and caused death. His escape was wonderful.

The Captain states that he was leveling the musket to show his men the manner of holding it, not knowing it to be capped and cocked. Mr. SIMONTON exhonerates him from blame.

The shock was so great that his right arm and whole body were paralyzed, and having spirited horses, going at a rapid speed, Mr SIMONTON lost control of them, and the horses dashed off at full speed, upsetting the buggy and throwing himself and wife into the road. Mrs. SIMONTON was badly injured about the face and head, but not dangerously. Both suffered much pain.

Mr. SIMONTON managed to get to a neighboring house, where was provided means of conveyance to his house in the city. The wounds of both are very bad, but they are in good spirits.

As the family physician was going to attend on Mr. SIMONTON, he was nearly shot on the Smithsonian grounds by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a soldier. More care should be exercised among militia unaccustomed to use fire arms.

A gentleman who is entirely reliable, arrived here to-day from Virginia, having passed through Lynchburgh and Alexandria, stopping at the latter place long enough to inform himself of the condition of things there. He states that the road is a camp all the way to Lynchburgh, and that about two thousand secession troops who left Alexandria recently for the interior have returned there. These men confidently assert that they can and will have an army of ninety thousand within two days. Some of them also declare that it is their purpose immediately to erect works on Arlington Heights. Rely upon it, if they attempt it, the Federal batteries from Georgetown Heights will promptly disperse them.

Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS writes to a friend here that the statement ascribing to her the intention of receiving company at the White House, on the first of June, is erroneous and unjust. She has no such expectation. It is understood, however, that Secretary WALKER, of the Confederate States, still stands by his determination to be in this City with his Government, as heretofore announced, on the first of May, instant.

The Government has distinct advices confirming yesterday's intelligence, that a considerable portion of the secession troops lately at Harper's Ferry have gone southward. All advices show that the Virginia troops continue to vibrate from point to point, evidently without any settled purpose.

Within twenty-four hours after the advertisement of the Treasury Department, asking for the new loan, had been published in Philadelphia, subscriptions to it at par, began to come in; one patriotic gentleman, of moderate fortune, leading off with ten thousand dollars.

My informant was mistaken in supposing that the second letter of Mr. SEWARD on the secession question, about to be published, was the instructions to Minister ADAMS. The genuine document you will receive to-night, and it will speak for itself.

The President and Secretary of State were present this afternoon at the ceremony of raising a flag by the Sixty-ninth regiment, at their quarters on Georgetown Heights.

From a personal friend, returned to-night from Baltimore, I have the following items:

J. F. MATTINGLY, manager of the American Telegraph in Baltimore, writes here that all business passes freely over the line, no supervision whatever being exercised at that point.

CHAS. HOWARD, President of the Board of Police, Baltimore, writes that at present no restriction whatever is placed upon vessels leaving the port. He says vessels may enter and leave that port as unrestrictedly as at New-York.

Passenger trains are now running regularly twice daily, and one freight train per day, between Washington and Baltimore, under the supervision of the War Department. There is steam communication twice daily between Baltimore and Perrysville.

The Northern Central Railroad will be opened to-morrow or Saturday.

The Massachusetts Sixth have fortified Latrobe Hill, overlooking the viaduct at the Relay House; also the neighboring hill, commanding the main track looking toward Harper's Ferry.

The Philanelphia and Wilmington Railroad will be opened in one week for regular travel.

Some person commanding troops in Pennsylvania is said to have placed obstructions in the way of anthracite coal coming down the Susquehanna to Baltimore. This should not be allowed;

Late reports state that the Virginians have some six thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, including men from Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky. They intend, it is said, to move eighteen hundred men on to the Maryland side of the river to-day, and fortify the hills which overlook the Ferry. The State sovereignty of Maryland being thus invaded by Virginia, we shall expect her to insist on the army of the C. S. A. retiring.

Col. HUGER, late of the United States Army, in command of the Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland, has resigned his commission of Colonel commanding the forces in Baltimore, and left for Virginia. Fighting Secessionists are leaving Baltimore in great numbers. The military are disbanded. Only four companies are retained to aid the Mayor and the Board of Police. No more free lunches, no more free rides on the horse cars, and recruiting going on briskly for the Union, while the Stars and Stripes wave over the Custom-house and the Grand Jury are busy ferreting out the participators in the riot. All this makes Baltimore too warm for the fighting Secessionists.

A gentleman just returned from the Relay House gives me the following information concerning the condition of the camp at that place:

The Massachusetts Sixth and the New-York Eighth hold all the positions about the Relay House, and command the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad entirely. Gen. BUTLER says that in his Brigade orders will be issued to-morrow, and he will report to Gen. SCOTT that the position is invincible against any reasonable force that can be brought.

A report was received there to-day by the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that Harper's Ferry had been evacuated by the Virginians, who feared an attack from the Ohio forces.

A very large number of people came down from Baltimore to see the camp. They were admitted to the fort, but not to the camp.

The owner of a line of propellors from Baltimore to Richmond, says he is entirely ruined and the line worthless. He so informs me.

Dr. SMITH, of the Sixth, says that he has detected poison in cakes bought from a peddle. Strychnine was detected by the Doctor in the food. All such food is now prohibited. By prompt action all the men were saved, the poison not being given in sufficient quantitirs to do harm.

The man SPENCER had an examination before Gen. BUTLER, and is now at Annapolis. Gen. BUTLER left to-day for Annapolis, but will be back to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8—10 P. M.

My dispatch of yesterday, stating that the Federal troops would come through Baltimore to-day, was correct; but last night, for departmental reasons, they were ordered to be detained until to-morrow, (Thursday,) and will come by steamer from Perryville to Locust Point, Baltimore, and thence by cars, under the control of the Government, to this city.

The unfortunate affair to-night, shows the recklessness, if no worse, of permitting policemen to carry concealed weapons in a city full of troops, and with patrols at all important points.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 8.

There has been no material change in the aspect of affairs at the Relay. This afternoon, Gen. BUTLER tried the range of his battery on the Heights, taking for a target an old unoccupied shanty, two-thirds of a mile distant, which was struck with great precision.

The Massachusetts Regiment is still without tents, and are sleeping in booths made of fence-rails, boards and planks. A laughable incident is told of one who, roused by the rain beating down upon him, shouted to his comrade to "shut the window down."

The New-York Regiment have their camps now in fine order. This afternoon they raised a tall flag-staff in the centre of the camp, and threw out the Stars and Stripes to the breeze, with loud cheers and the rolling of drums.

The funeral of private LEONARD, of the York Regiment, whose death was noticed yesterday, took place this afternoon. It was attended by a large body of military, nearly half a mile long. Deceased was buried in the Methodist burying ground.

Some thirty cars, laden with provisions and groceries, chiefly consigned to Government agents, went to Washington to-day.

A rigid examination of all westward-bound trains is still maintained.

The City Council of Baltimore, this evening, made an appropriation to rebuild the bridge at Canton, on the Philadelphia Railroad.

Recruiting for the United States Army is actively progressing, and the National Hotel, which has been unoccupied for some time past, has been rented for quartering recruits.

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., *via* Baltimore, Wednesday, May 8.

About four hundred Kentuckians, of Col. BANTEM DUNCAN'S command, are said to have arrived at Harper's Ferry. They were without arms.

A cavalry force of four hundred men, from Carlisle barracks, encamped last night on Marsh's Creek, near Emmetsburgh, *en route* to Washington. They are expected to pass near Frederick to-night.

Gov. HICKS, in reply to a resolution of inquiry by the Legislature whether he consented to, or authorised the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central and Philadelphia Railroads, says he neither authorized or consenthd to the destruction of said bridges, but left the whole matter in the hands of the Mayor of Baltimore, with the declaration that he had no authority in the premises—that he was a lover of law and order, and could not participate in such proceedings.

Gen. BUTLER, in a special brigade order of to-day, makes the following allusion to the arrest of Mr. SPENCER:

"The General takes this opportunity publicly, as he has done privately, to thank Lieuts. FOX and SHELLEY, of the Eighth Regiment, for their coolness, promptitude and zeal in arresting one SPENCER, who was uttering, in the presence of the troops at the Relay House, the atrocious sentiment that we (meaning himself and brother rebels,) acted rightly toward the Massachusetts troops three weeks ago Friday, and saying that the murderous mob who killed our friends there were right in action, and that the same men were preparing to give us a a warm reception on our return. For these treasonable speeches, substantially admitted by him in his written examination, SPENCER has been sent to Annapolis, where he will be properly dealt with.

Another matter, to which the General desires to call the attention of the troops, is this:

Wishing to establish the most friendly matters between you and the neighborhood, the General invited all venders of supplies to visit our camp and replenish our somewhat scanty commissariat; but to his disgust and horror he finds well-authenticed evidence that a private in the Sixth Regiment has been poisoned by means of strychinne administered in food brought into the camp by one of these pedlars. I am happy to be informed that the man is now out of danger. This act, of course, will render it necessary for me to cut off all purchases from unauthorized persons. Are our few insane enemies among the loyal men of Maryland prepared to wage war upon us in this manner? Do they know the terrible lesson of warfare they are teaching us? Can it be that they realize the fact that we can put an agent with a sword into every household, armed with this terrible weapon. In view of the terrible consequences of this mode of warfare, (if adopted by us from their teaching,) with every sentiment of devotional prayer may we not exclaim, 'Father, forgive them; they know not what they do?' Certain it is, that any other such attempt, reasonably authenticated as to the person committing it, will be followed by the swiftest, surest, and most condign punishment.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Monday, May 8.

A large Union meeting was held at Kingwood, Preston County, on the 4th. Resolutions were adopted expressing unalterable opposition to the ordinance of secession, and favoring a division of the State, and to vote for Delegate to Congress. Delegates were also appointed to the Wheeling Convention.

Nothing has been heard from the Kanawha region.

Advices from various of the western counties indicate a great increase in the Union sentiment.

All necessary arrangements are being made for holding the Convention in this city on Monday next. Fourteen counties have thus far appointed delegates.

A great deal of enthusiasm is manifested here over the receipt of 2,000 stand of good arms, which reached this city to day.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 8.

Advices from Montgowery of to-day state that the Postal Department is now ready to take charge of the mails at any moment that Congress directs. The office-seal, books, blanks, routes and clerical force are complete. No detention of the mails is feared in consequence of any policy of the Federal Government.

In the Southern Congress, to-day, HOWELL COBB read a dispatch from D. P. HALE, Commissioner from Georgia, announcing that Arkansas had passed unanimously the unconditional ordinance of secession.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, offered a resolution inquiring into the propriety of appointing Chaplains to the Navy. Adopted.

Mr. PERRYMAN, of Texas, offered a bill providing for the compensation of the disbursing officers of the several executive departments.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, moved its reference to the Committee on Claims. Adopted.

The Congress then went into secret session.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S MESSAGE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 8.

The following is an abstract of Gov. MAGOFFIN'S Message: He says the semi-official announcement of a pacific policy on the part of the Federal Government had been broken, and has involved the country in civil war, and if not successfully resisted, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people. He charges the President with usurpation of power in creating a standing army, mad with sectional hate, to subjugate or exterminate ten or more States. He says that seven States have astablished a Confederacy, which seems to receive the cordial and undivided allegiance of their entire population, and thinks that North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas will soon join it, while Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, where public sentiment favors a like step, are considering the propriety of joining the Confederacy. He declares the American Union dissolved, and war exists. He asks whether Kentucky shall continue with and assume her portion of the enormous war debt being incurred by the Federal Government—whether Kentucky shall declare her own independence, and, single-handed, prepare to maintain it, or make common cause with Slaveholding States. He does not propose to discuss the subject, but refers it to the people. As the Legislature was elected two years ago, he thinks they had better pass a law calling a Convention, and the election of delegates. He regrets that his proposition to arm the State was not carried out by the last Legislature. He compliments the Commercial, Louisville and Southern Banks for tendering money to procure arms, but says he fears that from the refusal of other Banks, the opportunities of obtaining large supplies, effective guns, and munitions of war, have been lost. He recommends the issue of $1,000 bonds to secure funds for obtaining arms. The Governor compliments the militia for their accomplishment of a State Guard, and speaks of the coöperation of the Executives of Ohio and Indiana for the preservation of amicable relations and trade, but says they cannot control their lawless citizens, and thinks that an armed collision will prevail along the whole border unless effectual measures are taken to prevent it. He says his proposition to the General Government to suspend hostilities till the meeting of Congress, met with no success, and asks that all party feeling be extinguished, and that Kentucky maintain the peace, honor and safety of her citizens.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, Wednesday, May 8.

The extra session of the Michigan Legislature met at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's Message recommends that the law of last session providing for the raising of two regiments be amended to authorize four more, with power to raise ten if needed, and to pay the volunteers, while in the service of the State, preparatory to being mustered into the service of the United States, the same rate as they are entitled to after being mustered into that service. Also, that all subsequent enlistments be for three years, unless sooner discharged.

To meet every exigency he favors a loan of not less than one million dollars, the bonds to be issued in small amounts, in which case he thinks the whole will be taken by citizens of this State.

He recommends that the Legislature enact a law authorizing townships to levy taxes for the support of the families of volunteers.

He says the National Government cannot longer confine itself to the mere defence of the National Domain and property, but it must strike at treason wherever it is found. All the delusive pretences of the rebels about coercion and invasion of the States must be thrown aside and the full right of the Federal troops to march at pleasure over every inch of the territory of the United States put beyond question.

The State which refuses to aid or to answer to the lawful call of the President is as much guilty of treason as one which makes actual war.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Wednesday, May 8.

In the Senate this morning, the Loan bill was amended so as to authorize a loan of two millions of dollars, instead of one million, as in the House bill, and in that shape, it is believed, the House will concur in the amount.

The bill authorizing the Governor to raise four regiments for State service, to purchase ten thousand stand of the best muskets or rifles, and as many field pieces, with munitions of war, as the Governor may deem necessary, and to alter the four or five thousand flint-lock muskets owned by the State, was passed by the House this morning, and was amended in the Senate.

Bills authorizing the Newark and Trenton Railway, the Camden and Bordertown Railway Companies, to raise money to support the families of the volunteers, have been introduced, and will be passed.

The Senate resolutions of thanks to the Governor, and to the President, were passed by the House to-day, by a unanimous vote.

The people are highly gratified by the commendations which the New-Jersey Brigade received from all quarters.

We have now here several companies, which will compare favorably with any troops in the Union, either volunteers or regulars.

From present appearances, there will be no difficulty in raising all the men called for for three years of the war.

STATE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8.

The *Journal* states that Gen. MYERS was dispatched by the Military Board on an important mission to Washington, in which it was understood he was entirely successful. It was this: To have the United States assume the supervision and subsistence of volunteers at the rendezvous of this State so soon as they are organized into regiments and mustered into the service.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJ.-GEN DIX.

HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 8, 1861.

General Orders No. 33.

Under the provisions of the act of April 16, 1861, and of general orders No. 13, issued pursuant thereto, JOHN A. DIX, of New-York, is hereby appointed Major-General of the volunteer force called for from this State, in compliance with the requisition of the President of the United States. General DIX is, until further orders, assigned to the command of the volunteer troops in and about the City of New-York.

By order of Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, JR., Adjutant-General.

Captain JAMES MCQUADE, of the Utica Citizens' Corps was, to-night, unanimously elected Colonel of the Oneida Regiment of Volunteers.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, May 8.

The First Regiment of Milwaukee Volunteers was received to-day. RUFUS KING, Minister to Rome, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the State.

FIRST REGIMENT FROM VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Wednesday, May 8.

The First Regiment from Vermont leave for New-York to-morrow morning. Their destination is Fort Monroe.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, May 8.

The troops at Camp Slifer, Chambersburgh, are in good health and spirits, and anxious to advance on Harper's Ferry. There is some complaint relative to the quality of the food.

The bridges to Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railroad, have all been rebuilt.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, May 8.

Mayor J. C. KNIGHT, and the other incumbents of municipal offices, were re-elected to-day, without opposition. They were nominated recently by a Union convention of all political parties. The vote was very light.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, May 8.

The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, from Annapolis, May 7, 4:40 A. M., has arrived here with the officers and employes of the Naval Academy, its furniture and 16 passengers.

The following are passengers:

Lieut. Commanding, C. R. P. Rodgers; Surgeon, Aulick Palmer, Lieut. Ed. Simpson, Lieut. S. B. Lacee, Lieut. W. P. Buckner, Prof. J. C. Coffin, Prof. H. H. Lockwood, Prof. J. Winlock, Prof. W. H. Wilcox. Lieut. J. N. Miller, Lieut. E. P. Lull, Prof. A. N. Pirronet, Prof. E. Roget, Prof. E. Serger, Rev. D. W. Junkins, Prof. L. V. Davallis, L. G. Sordes, Richard Chase, O. D. Robb, Dr. E. Sparks, and 73 second class passengers.

At 11 A. M., 7th, steamship *Cherubim* bound in; at 12 M. the gun-boat *Yankee* hove too two schooners off the mouth of York River. At Cape Henry, left propeller transport *Kedar* for Fort Monroe. The steamer *Quaker City* was off the Capes on the part of the blockade. At 4 P. M. saw a large ship bound south, was unable to make out the signals. On the 8th, saw the English ship *Violet* off Montauk.

DETENTION OF WEST POINT CADETS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday morning says:

"Yesterday afternoon, a telegraphic dispatch was received in this city from what was considered high official authority in New-York, that a number of cadets had left West Point, to go South to join the secession forces. They were to land in this city between 9 and 10 o'clock. Chief RUGGLES, Dr. BLACKBURN and Detective GEORGE H. SMITH, at that time headed a posse of 23 men, and proceeded to Walnut street wharf. About a quarter before 10 o'clock the boat arrived, and the police officers stepped on board and took the whole party, 45 in number, into custody. They were soon at the Central Police Station, where they were briefly addressed by Chief RUGGLES, who requested them to lay down their arms.

The Cadets had understood by this time that it was thought they were Secessionists, and laughed heartily at the joke. They were to pass immediately through to Washington at 10½ o'clock last night, but being detained they were obliged to stop in the city until midnight. All these cadets are Union men, and before starting from West Point on Wednesday afternoon willingly took the oath of allegiance to the United States. They were under the command of Cadet KINGSBURY.

During their stay in New-York they were busy in purchasing arms, &c., which excited suspicion, and caused their arrest in this city. Chief RUGGLES telegraphed the details of the matter to Secretary CAMERON last evening.

Police Reports.

MR. CHARLES PLINTA.

TUESDAY, May 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the headings "Police Reports" and "Violations of Sunday Liquor Law," you publish an article which does me great injustice. CHARLES PLINTA, of the Bond-street House, to whom the article refers, not only keeps one of the most reputable, quiet and well ordered public houses in the City of New-York, but has by seventeen years of unimpeached and unimpeachable character won the respect of the public and the confidence of good citizens at large. His arrest and treatment last night may be legal—but they were neither human nor just. The point of the article however, is that he is "*a rabid Secessionist, and the entertainer of others of that stamp.*" Mr. Plinta is not a Secessionist, he occupies and has occupied since the attack on Fort Sumpter, the same patriotic position occupied by all lovers of the Union. He is for the Union and the whole Union. And as for those he entertains, it is sufficient to say that he keeps a public house; but his boarders, with perhaps a single exception, are as loyal to the flag of the Union, to the Constitution of the country, and to the success of the noble army now pushing to the field of battle to defend them, as any citizen of this Metropolis. A sense of common justice demands this correction at the hands of one who knows the facts. S.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 7.

Capital Stock	$38,271,700
Loans and Discounts	61,854,400
Specie	5,832,800
Due from other Banks	8,168,400
Due to other Banks	9,223,000
Deposits	18,816,700
Circulation	6,875,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 7.

COTTON—Sales of 700 bales Middling, at 10½c @ 11c. Sales for three days past, 1,500 bales; receipts, 1,800 bales, against 5,000 bales for the same time last year; decrease 341,500 bales at this port; decrease at all Southern ports, 890,300 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 1d.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 8.

FLOUR in better supply; demand less active. Superfine $5 70@$5 80. WHISKY dull at 12½c. Provisions unchanged; demand trifling.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 8.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady at $1 03 for Red and $1 40@$1 45 for White. CORN in demand at 65c. @66c. WHISKY 17¾c.@18c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 03 | Moon sets... 7 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 14 | Gov. Island.. 8 03 | Hell Gate... 9 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, May 8.

Cleared.

Ships J. Hovey, Robinson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Zephyr, King, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Golden Rule, Mayo, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Forest Queen, Boyd, Bristol, H. L. Routh & Sons; Oldenburg, Wragge, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Young Dorchester, Dinsdale, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Adelphi, Johnson, Wilmington, Del., J. Bishop & Co.; Spartan, McCulloch, Buenos Ayres, J. S. Whitney & Co.; E. A. Reed, Crane, Barbados, Wm. Chartier.

Schooners L. Rotan, Ganby, Philadelphia, master; J. B. Brinly, Cullin, Baltimore, master; Jno. Nelson, Sterling, Deal Island, master; Albermarle, Haven, Philadelphia, master; E Segar, Trible, Newport, master; O. F. Howley, Bulkley, Philadelphia, J. Smith & Co.; T. Foster, Rockett, Philadelphia, J. Smith & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Lowe, Newburyport; Lottie, Taylor, Boston; J. L. Francis, Geer, Elizabethport; C. C. Smith, Anderson, Philadelphia; Ann, Cole, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co., Anthem, Greene, Mystic; H. A. Rogers, Rogers, Philadelphia; J. W. Taylor, Lynch. ——; J. Satterthwaite, Morley, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Golden Fleece, Hale, Harwich, master; J. G. Babcock, Babcock, Philadelphia; A. Lewis, Bush, Camden, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Spencer D., Penny, Port Jefferson; Planet, Kenney Halifax, Whitney, Bro. & Co.; A. Hall, Clear, Hartford, master.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence, master; Aurora, Williams, Norwalk.

Arrived.

Steamer Geo. Peabody, Prichard, Baltimore 4 ds., with tobacco, provisions, &c., to W. Dalzell. Put into the Breakwater, and remained during the gale of the 6th. The propeller Cambridge, from Boston, with troops, arrived early Saturday morning, after a very short run.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Madgie, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pehcan, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to B. Buffin.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool 33 ds., with salt to Nesmith & Sons. April 18, at 1:30 A. M., lat. 43 02, lon. 38 30, came in collision with ship Palestine, Lord, hence for London, which vessel struck the P. stern on with a tremendous crash just forward of the main rigging, cutting in rails, bulwarks, planksheer, top timbers, starting butts and seams, from rail to water, straining and causing the ship to leak very bad; carried away all main-rigging, backstays, weather braces, fore and aft, all main channels, and part of chain-plates, opened the upper deck, stove boat, mizzen channels, carried away lanyards and strained rigging very bad; weather rigging and braces being all gone, expected the mainmast to go over the side every moment; cut away and cleared braces and wore ship to save the mast; got up tackles to steady the mast, and commenced setting up the riggings, which was very difficult to do. Saw the Palestine burning blue lights and making signals of distress; got the rigging set up as well as could be; rove braces, and went to the assistance of the other ship. The P. lost bowsprit and foremast, and was in a sinking condition, sea making a complete breach over her. Took from her the captain, crew and passengers, 53 in all, and brought them to this port. Two boats were stove while endeavoring to save them. After proceeding on the passage the P. was found to leak badly, and kept the pumps going to keep her free. Had head winds and calms the remainder of the passage. Been 15 ds. W. of the Banks with strong W. and W. S. W. winds. Capt. Lord, of the ship Palestine, reports: April 15, at 1:30 A. M., lat. 44 02, lon. 36 26, collided with ship Progress, from Liverpool for New York, carrying away bowsprit, stem and foremast, causing the vessel to fill in 4 hours; was compelled to abandon the vessel; nothing saved except what they stood in. Capt. L. and passengers desire to express their thanks to Capt. Woodward for the generous conduct shown them on board his vessel, and for the considerate attentions on the part of officers and crew to their comfort and safety throughout. The passengers also desire to express their sincere gratitude to Capt. Lord and his officers for unremitting endeavors to insure the safety of the passengers during their perilous situation, they exhibiting a calm decision and firmness throughout.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Jurrens, Hamburg 39 ds., with mdse. and 295 passengers to L. E. Amsinck. Had one birth April 22, lat. 44 30, lon. 39, passed ship Ledova. Same